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WILSON CABINET CHANGES BRING IN NEW MEMBER

Secretary Houston Succeeds Secretary Glass of the Treasury, and Edwin T. Meredith Gets the Portfolio of Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the transfer of David Franklin Houston from the secretaryship of agriculture to that of the treasury, and the appointment of Edwin T. Meredith of Iowa to the post left vacant by the shifting of Mr. Houston, President Wilson has taken an important step in the reorganization of the cabinet which has been expected for some time. A successor of Franklin K. Lane, who has indicated his desire to resign as soon as it can be arranged without undue inconvenience, will probably be named soon.

How much further reorganization will go, it is difficult to say. It has been intimated that after the recent revelation of differences between Mr. Daniels and high officials of the navy, the Secretary of the Navy might be replaced, but those who have watched Mr. Wilson's methods think it unlikely that the object of popular attack or clamor would be asked to resign. Mr. Daniels remained Secretary of the Navy through equally severe criticism early in his cabinet career, and Newton D. Baker is Secretary of War despite the denunciation of congressional investigators and other opponents. Hope has been all but abandoned by those who had thought to force the egress from public life of Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General.

As to Mr. Houston, he is admittedly a man of superior abilities, "but too academic for the farmers," he has been repeatedly said. His experience with agriculture was that of president of an agricultural college in Texas. During the greater part of his professional career he was dealing with political science and kindred subjects. He has a head for details and facts and figures. Since he has been a member of the cabinet, it is said he has been turned to as an authority on financial and technical matters more frequently than any other member.

While he has not had the peculiarly valuable training which Carter Glass brought with him from the House of Representatives to the secretaryship of the Treasury, and with which he combined, happily, a vision which is not always the characteristic of the political appointee, Mr. Houston, it is said by his associates in the cabinet, will make a capable incumbent of that office, with a thorough mastery of its varied activities. That he has a little first-hand acquaintance with banking as he had with agriculture, in the opinion of some persons, will be a drawback similar to that under which he labored in his former position.

The selection of Mr. Meredith is considered a happy one. In the first place, the farmers will be better pleased with the selection than they were with that of Mr. Houston. Not only have his training and associations identified him more thoroughly with the farming element, but he has the personality that makes for popularity. He is from the great farming State of Iowa, is familiar with the needs of the agricultural middle west, and is the editor of a successful farm publication. Politically, the appointment is approved. Mr. Meredith exerts influence, and is looked upon as a political asset.

C. R. Crane's View

Mr. Houston's Economic Knowledge Will Be of Value, It Is Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts—The appointment of David F. Houston as Secretary of the Treasury will prove of great value to the United States during reconstruction days, in the opinion of Charles R. Crane, for the reason that Mr. Houston has a wide acquaintance with economic conditions in all parts of the United States, and the initiative and energy required to aid in restoring conditions to normal. Mr. Crane is a close friend of the Secretary.

"In the period of reconstruction that we are running into, it is very important that Secretary Houston should have an important position," said Mr. Crane to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is important that he should be where he can be reached and where his great experience and knowledge of economic matters can be made more available than they are in his present department. Secretary Houston knows more about our economic life and its possibilities than probably any other one person. As Secretary of Agriculture he directed movements which have resulted in a great increase in productivity on one side and a great diminution of devastation on the other. His history has been unique. He grew up in the Carolinas and worked his way through The College of South Carolina. Then he was superintendent of schools in Sparta, N.J., for a time, got a little money together and came up to Harvard for the purpose of studying political economy and government. He made a fine impression at Harvard, where he was president of the Graduate Club, and became well

acquainted with this second important economic and political block, New England.

"He then went to Texas as professor of political economy at the University of Texas. He was there a short time when he became first dean and afterward president of the university. He lived in Texas 12 years or more and became acquainted with still another important economic and political block, the west and southwest. "Then he became president of Washington University, in St. Louis. Now he has served seven years in President Wilson's Cabinet, and is thoroughly acquainted with all its history, problems, and processes. The story of his work in the Department of Agriculture probably will become known some day, as well as the immense contribution he has made to the productivity of the country, especially to its service in war time. He is a man of great wisdom, experience, and judgment, of high character and great executive power.

"He is a man who rather shuns publicity, never plays politics, and is absolutely iron in his sense of public duty. He probably the best interpreter of the Federal Reserve Act that we have."

FURTHER REWARDS OFFERED IN IRELAND

Sum of £3000 to Be Given for Information Leading to Conviction of Persons Guilty of Making Attacks on Policemen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued another proclamation reciting the cases where the police and constabulary have been fired at and wounded since March, 1917, and offering £3000 reward to any person who within three months shall give information leading to the conviction of any offender and a reward of £500 for such secret information within the same time as shall be calculated to lead to conviction. Free pardon is offered to any person implicated in, but not actually committing, such outrages, who shall give information as above.

The Irish Government has modified its motor permits order, which required drivers to give an undertaking that they would not allow their cars to be used for any illegal purpose. Word "Knowingly" Added

To meet the contention of the drivers that, once the car was hired, they were powerless to control the acts of their passengers the government has consented to insert the word, "knowingly," before the words, "to be used for any illegal purpose." Whether this will put an end to this purely political strike, which has lasted for nine weeks, remains to be seen. It has already had a serious effect on trade.

What is not realized by most of the public is, that in the majority of cases the drivers are still being paid by the firms employing them. The manager of a large drapery firm, who employs six motor vans, when asked by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor if the men were being paid, said: "Why, if we did not pay them we don't know that the whole of our staff would not walk out in sympathy." This shows the present power of the Transport and General Workers Federation.

Sinn Fein Supported by Labor

As indicated in The Christian Science Monitor cables the Sinn Fein members of the new Dublin corporation have unanimously selected as their next Lord Mayor, the alderman, Tom Kelly, who is at present in Wormwood Scrubbs prison. Sinn Feiners, who will probably have the support of the labor members, will refuse to send any names to the Viceroy as has hitherto been customary, and they also declare that they intend to carry on a municipal administration with greater efficiency, and to discourage unsound expenditure.

British Labor delegates who were busily occupied in Dublin yesterday and today have gone to Belfast. Certainly the delegation has had every opportunity of hearing all the Irish views, and of studying the situation at first hand.

GUN-RUNNING ON WEST COAST OF IRELAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Gun running on the greatest scale since that at Larn in 1914, has taken place on the west coast of Ireland, according to the London Daily News correspondent. This statement is interesting in view of a recent Christian Science Monitor cable from Dublin referring to the cutting of the telegraph and telephone wires for no apparent reason over wide areas on the Irish coast.

The Daily News states: "Two thousand rifles are known to have been landed without interference on the coast of County Clare about a fortnight ago. They were brought ashore in small quantities and successfully distributed before the troops got wind of the affair. Subsequent efforts to discover their whereabouts failed. Definite information has, however, been received that the rifles are of American manufacture."

CHARLES RADEK REACHES RUSSIA

Arrival of Communist Agitator Who Was Imprisoned by Germany in Connection With Spartacist Rising Announced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Moscow wireless message announces the arrival in Russia of Charles Radek, a Communist agitator, who was imprisoned until December 5 by the German Government in connection with a Spartacist rising.

Lithuanian Terms Stipulated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—A Riga message states that, in reply to the allied representatives, inquiry as to the conditions under which the Lithuanians would cooperate with Poland against the Bolsheviks; the Lithuanian Government stipulated for Poland's recognition of Lithuania's independence and the acceptance of the Polotsk-Vileika-Lida line, as a frontier, with Vilna as the Lithuanian capital.

Note to Russian Cooperative Unions

PARIS, France (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—The text of the Supreme Council's note to the representatives of the Russian Central Cooperative Union regarding the partial lifting of the blockade was made public today. It follows:

"First—The allied governments notify the Cooperative Union that they are disposed to authorize an exchange of products upon a basis of reciprocity between the Russian people and the allied and neutral countries, and they invite this union to export from Russia the surplus of its cereals, its foodstuffs and its raw materials with view to exchanging them for clothing and other merchandise, of which Russia is in need. "It should be well understood that the value of the merchandise, the importation of which into Russia will be authorized, will be based on the value of the merchandise exported from Russia within a reasonable period.

"Second—The Russian delegation at Paris will communicate immediately by wireless with the controlling committee at Moscow and will ask it if the cooperatives are ready to assume responsibility for handling these imports and these exports, and if exchanges of this sort are practically possible. The representatives of the cooperatives at Moscow will determine immediately these questions.

"Third—The central committee at Moscow will guarantee that the exportation of cereals, flax, etc., shall be authorized, and that the necessary transportation facilities shall be furnished.

"Fourth—As soon as certainty is reached in this matter the central committee at Moscow will inform Berkenheim (Alexander Berkenheim, vice-president of the all-Russian union of consumers' societies) at Paris.

"Fifth—The cooperative unions in foreign countries will then take measures to furnish Russian cereals and flax on condition that the cooperatives shall be advanced 25 per cent of the value of the exports, either by direct contact or by British, French or Italian financiers.

"Sixth—The balance of necessary credits will be furnished in London or Paris by Russian resources or British, French or Italian cooperatives, private banks or traders.

"Seventh—Goods purchased by the above credits will be loaded immediately in Black Sea or Baltic ports, risks of loss or confiscation being assumed by the Russian cooperatives.

"Eighth—The central committee at Moscow will endeavor to supply at least four complete trains for the transportation of goods to and from the Black Sea ports. Should Moscow not succeed the cooperatives in foreign countries will employ part of the credits for the purchase of freight cars and locomotives in the allied countries. In any case they will send motor trucks in order to help railroad transportation.

"Ninth—As soon as the exportation of cereals, flax and other raw materials from Russia has commenced effectively, the contracts referred to above will be considerably increased. In order, for instance, to reach 1,000,000 tons of cereals, which would be the quantity available for export in a little longer time."

Lifting of Blockade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has received the official text of the Supreme Council's note to the representatives of the Russian Cooperative Union regarding the lifting of the blockade, but has asked for further details regarding the practical working-out of the project.

Two missing sections of the note, it has been learned, referred to credits and responsibility for goods confiscated or lost. The Cooperative Union is required by the Allies to establish credits in London, Paris and capitals of other countries with which it intends to trade to an amount to cover the cost of commodities in excess of the value of the articles which it has to exchange. The union is to assume full risk for the goods originated in Russia which may be lost or confiscated before delivery.

Officials here are puzzled by conditions presented by the proposal to trade with the Russian Soviet Government when that government has not been recognized. State Department officials say that the declaration of Lenin and Trotsky that the Soviet Government will not authorize resumption of commercial relations until after the conclusion of an armistice is reasonable from the soviet viewpoint. Advantages at present seem to be on the soviet side. The United States refrained from assenting to the blockade, but, by withholding shipping permits, has maintained a practical embargo against the exportations to Russia. This policy still holds and will not be changed until it is ascertained what is the effect of the Allies' action in regard to the blockade, both on trade relations and on Russia itself.

Meanwhile the Soviet Government is making the most of the moral effect and is predicting that the economic needs of Europe and the defeat of the anti-Bolshevist forces will compel the nations of Western Europe to conclude peace with Russia this year. How Russia has to export to variously estimate. Persons whose sympathies are anti-Bolshevist say that there is little of anything available. On the other hand, the Soviet supporters claim there are 4,000,000 pounds of flax alone for export. The Russian food situation is admittedly bad.

It has been said that it may require a return to normal economic conditions in Russia to enable the Russian people to reason normally and to change their form of government so that it will function normally.

Soviet Reported to Have Left Moscow

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—News has reached the Baltic provinces that the Soviet Government has hastily left Moscow for Tver. The alleged reason is the outbreak of a so-called epidemic in Moscow but there is a tendency to attribute the move to the outbreak of a rebellion among the Red troops. On learning the news, Adolph Joffe, who has been negotiating with the Estonians at Dorpat left for Tver.

GERMAN PRAISE FOR HOLLAND'S DECISION

Public Interest Regarding Former Kaiser's Trial Remains Lukewarm and Attempt of Pan-Germans to Stir People Fails

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—Public interest regarding the former Kaiser's fate remains lukewarm and the attempt of the Pan-Germans to stir the Berlin population to demonstrate against a trial by the entente has so far signally failed. The Junker Party is organizing a large meeting tomorrow morning, when prominent politicians will speak and a deputation will afterward wait on the German Chancellor to present a memorial on the subject.

The newspapers express pleasure at the Dutch decision as outlined in the recent reply to the entente. The Socialist newspaper, the "Vorwärts," praises what it calls "Little Holland's" refusal to bow down before the victorious entente.

"The refusal," continues the "Vorwärts," "is courageous, firm and determined. The lords of the entente, especially the British Government, who have thus lost the hope of passing sentence on the Kaiser, have certainly the means of compelling the courageous, upright and democratic little land to bow to their demands. It is doubtful, however, whether they will dare to use them."

All the newspapers insist on the difference in the cases of the former Kaiser and the German officers wanted by the entente for alleged war crimes, in this respect accurately reflecting public opinion. The "Vorwärts" is again particularly emphatic on this point. "Every Democrat," it says, "will, so far as his innermost self is concerned, leap to arms if any attempt is made to compel conquered Germany to hand over these men. Democracy wants justice and not revenge."

UNEXPLAINED SOUNDS CAUGHT BY WIRELESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A London paper publishes today a statement by William Marconi regarding certain interruptions to their signals which wireless operators have noted throughout and even prior to the war. Mr. Marconi states that queer sounds and indications have been noted which might come from somewhere outside the earth.

Some letters, particularly the letter S, occur more frequently than others but no definite message has ever been picked up. Such interruptions have occurred not only simultaneously with identical intensity in London and New York, which seems to indicate that they originated from a very great distance.

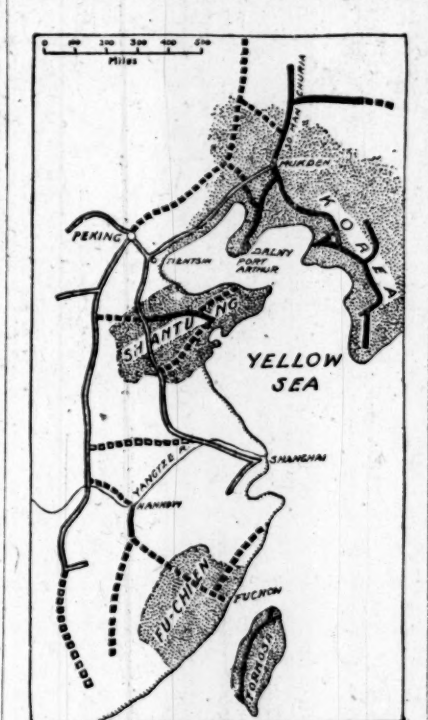
So far the origin of these interruptions is entirely unknown, but they might conceivably be due to some natural disturbance, such as eruptions on the sun causing an electrical disturbance. Mr. Marconi also does not exclude the possibility of their cause being the attempts of another planet to communicate with the earth.

EFFECT OF SENATE ACTION ON CHINESE

Dr. Reisch Tells House Committee Shantung Reservation Relieved Despondency Following the Versailles Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Paul S. Reisch, former United States Minister to China, who recently returned from his post in Peking, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee yesterday in support of a bill for the federal incorporation of American companies to do business in the Orient, and particularly to open trade relations on a large scale with China.

Dr. Reisch urged that from the point of view of American investors, the field offered in China was particularly promising.



Shantung, which will give to Japan a powerful controlling influence if the Shantung 'award' of the Versailles Treaty is allowed to stand.

Japan's strangle hold on Peking

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Continuation of these efforts on a large scale is seen in the firm stand taken by the Tokyo Government in refusing to enter the international consortium for the financial relief of the Chinese Government unless given special and exclusive privileges in Mongolia and Manchuria, under a theory of priority of interest, which the United States Government, through the Department of State, has repeatedly declared to have no foundation either in fact or in international covenant.

Members of the committee who listened to the testimony were convinced that the opening of free trade relations between this country and China would offset to a large degree Japanese efforts at economic penetration and ultimate control in China.

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CONSTITUTION OF SOCIALIST PARTY QUOTED IN TRIAL

Attempt Made to Show That New York Assemblymen Who Adopted It Gave Pledge Inconsistent With Oath of Office

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—The Assembly Judiciary Committee devoted yesterday to hearing as evidence in the case of the five suspended Socialist members, speeches, manifestoes, and minority and majority reports of the Socialist convention. The purpose of the evidence was to show that, whereas the Constitution of the State of New York provided for 10,000 militiamen, disciplined, drilled, and equipped, ready for active service, the constitution of the Socialist Party provided that any member in public office who voted for appropriations to maintain the army or navy, or for war, should be expelled, and that therefore the five suspended assemblymen, who had taken the oath of office to uphold the State Constitution, had previously taken a party pledge which was inconsistent with their oath of office.

The other evidence all tended to show that the Socialist Party of America was a revolutionary party in sympathy with the government of Lenin and Trotsky.

Translation of Socialist Pamphlet

Mr. Robinson of Boston, the expert translator, the first witness, testified to the accuracy of a complete translation of the Jewish Socialist pamphlet, "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat," which came up in evidence last week. Mr. Hillquit last week tried to show that the book contained statements diametrically opposed to the radical extracts read into the record from a partial translation. The complete translation as read yesterday indicates that the pamphlet advocates the social revolution and upholds the dictatorship of the proletariat. It declares that now is the time to put the beliefs of Socialism into practice, and rejects the idea that Socialism can be brought about by a peaceful evolution through the ballot box.

It has not been shown, however, that this pamphlet contains the views of the Socialist Party.

Theories Urged in Pamphlet

The pamphlet sets forth the following theories:

"First—History teaches us that through evolution through natural development alone, no ruling class in society has yet ever been deposed from its power. The futile aristocracy which lost its importance in society through the eighteenth century did not surrender its position good-naturedly. It defended its position by force, with lead and iron. Workingmen cannot depend on 'peaceful evolution'; they must prepare for a revolution, and class dictatorship.

"Second—And aside from that, the state is a dictatorship, anyhow. It does not matter how the officers are elected, who is elected, the will of the people is not carried out through them. The state carries out the will of the ruling class. As long as the bourgeoisie is the ruling class, the state is the dictator for the bourgeoisie; when the proletariat will become the ruling class, the state will be the 'dictatorship of the proletariat.'

"Third—Socialism does not believe in the state. It wants to annihilate it entirely. It holds that the task of the state has always been to oppress the country in the interests of one class. So long as there are classes in society which seek supremacy, the mastery, there must be a state."

The pamphlet goes on to say that democracy is the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and endeavors to show that democracy is incapable of solving the problem.

Bolshevist Government Praised

In sounding the praises of the Bolshevik Government of Russia and ex-cusing it for not admitting what are called the bourgeoisie to the government or even allowing them to vote, the pamphlet says:

"Would a democratic country admit into its Parliament a representative of anarchists, who declare themselves for the destruction of the state, who state openly that they go to Parliament with the object of annihilating it? Real anarchists do not participate in politics, and the state does not permit such people to become voting citizens; to occupy a place in Parliament is out of the question.

"Just as our democratic state looks upon anarchists, so the Russian dictatorship of the proletariat looks upon the bourgeoisie."

The following paragraph shows that the author of the pamphlet has no criticism to offer of the methods of Nicholas Lenin:

"The Bolsheviks, as soon as they came into power, declared as a point in the constitution, always and forever, that the bourgeoisie have no right to vote. And the Bolsheviks are open and sincere also in relation to the dictatorial decrees which they issue against the bourgeoisie. Lenin declared, for example, that the suppression of free press for the Cadets will continue as long as he feels that they can, through a free press, bring the least harm to the Bolshevik rule. But as soon as he feels that the Cadets through free newspapers can do nothing against the Bolsheviks he will remove the decree."

At some length the pamphlet goes

on to try to show that government control in Great Britain and America was undertaken not for the benefit of the workingmen, but for the sake of the capitalist, and to sustain the argument it states that the workmen on the railways are now demanding that they shall manage the railways under government control. Then follows the statement which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor last week as to the reasons why Socialists sought to enter Parliament or Congress, so that they might spy out the plans and the strategy of the State.

The pamphlet ends with an exhortation to all Socialists to become fighters. Julius Gerber, executive secretary of the Socialist Party in New York, was recalled and asked to produce a list of members. John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for the committee, brought out once more from this witness that it was provided in the party constitution that any member of the Socialist Party elected to office, who should in any way vote to appropriate moneys for military or naval purposes, or war, should be expelled from the party. He also brought out that every member agreed to abide by the national platform and constitution and resolutions of the Socialist Party, and that only members of three years' good standing were eligible for political office.

Provision for State Militia

Reminding the committee that all five Socialist members had taken the oath of office to obey the Constitution of the State of New York, he then read the following sections from the State Constitution:

"Section 1. All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who are residents of the State shall constitute the militia, subject, however, to such exemptions as are now or may be hereafter created by the laws of the United States, or by the Legislature of the State.

"(3) Organization of Militia. The militia shall be organized and divided into such land and naval and active and reserve forces as the Legislature may deem proper, provided, however, that there shall be maintained at all times a force of not less than 10,000 men, fully uniformed, armed, equipped, disciplined, and ready for active service, and it shall be the duty of the Legislature at each session to make sufficient appropriation for the maintenance thereof."

The significance of the testimony was at once apparent. This constitutes the most direct evidence so far that the five suspended members have not been in a position to uphold the Constitution of the State of New York. Mr. Stedman, who is acting as lead counsel in Mr. Hillquit's absence, did not attempt to refute it.

Another Speech Quoted

A copy of The New York Call was produced to show that the meeting on November 7, 1919, to celebrate the second anniversary of the Russian Soviet Republic, at which August Claessens, one of the suspended assemblymen spoke, had been advertised in the Socialist newspaper, as well as other meetings on the same night at other places.

A speech was then submitted which was said to have been delivered by the chairman of that meeting, Alexander Trachtenberg, who, it appeared, endeavored to persuade the audience that if it was possible to have a revolution in Russia and a Russian Soviet Government, it was also possible to have a Soviet government in England, Germany and America just as well, which was followed by applause, as was also the exhibition of the Russian Soviet flag. He was quoted as saying: "If our hearts and our minds link together with those Russian comrades, and we understand them, then we know what it is up to us to do in this country. I have no more to tell you. You reason it out for yourselves."

Mr. Gerber testified that the New York Call had a circulation of about 40,000 in Greater New York. It was then brought out from Mr. Smart, the official stenographer who took down the Socialist speeches, that Assemblyman Claessens attended the same meeting that Mr. Trachtenberg addressed.

Constable Israel Kaufman was recalled and testified to obtaining possession of certain books and papers under a search warrant in an office in Rochester occupied by the Rochester local of the Socialist Party.

Letter From National Office

A letter was introduced, addressed to this local by the executive secretary of the national office of the Socialist Party in Chicago, announcing the publication of "The Manifesto of the Communist International," issued by the Soviets of Russia in Moscow in 1919, and the letter characterized the pamphlet as the greatest declaration ever issued from any working class tribunal. The letter also recommends "The Constitution of the World's First Socialist Republic."

The first pamphlet was produced in evidence. On the back page it is listed as one of the publications issued by the literature department of the Socialist Party, and on the title page the manifesto is signed by Comrades C. Rakovsky, N. Lenin, M. Zinoviev, L. Trotsky, and Fritz Platten. This pamphlet denounces the governments of Europe and America and the League of Nations, and gives an account of the development of the world war from the Socialist viewpoint.

Appeal to Workmen in All Countries

The pamphlet closes with an appeal to all workmen in all countries to unite under the Communist banner. Mr. Sutherland then read the governing rules of the Communist International, which follows along the same lines as the address, urging all people to end the domination of Capital and transform the whole world into one cooperative commonwealth, and bring about real human brotherhood and freedom, which is to be accomplished by the proletariat seizing the political power, by disarming the bourgeoisie and the counter-revolutionary armies and arming the proletariat, the revolutionary soldiers.

The following shows that Mr. Lenin

has found that specialists cannot be dispensed with in industries:

"As in the field of production, so also in the field of distribution, all qualified technicians and specialists are to be made use of, provided their political resistance is broken, and they are still capable of adapting themselves, not to the service of Capital, but to the new system of production."

A further quotation: "The revolutionary era compels the proletariat to make use of the means of battle which will concentrate its entire energies, namely, mass action, with its logical resultant, direct conflict with the governmental machinery in open combat. All other methods, such as revolutionary use of bourgeois parliamentarianism, will be of only secondary significance."

The document concludes: "Down with the imperial conspiracy of Capital. Long live the international republic of the proletariat councils. Moscow, March 2-6, 1919."

Motion to Strike Out Denied

Mr. Stedman moved to have both papers stricken out, as no evidence had been produced to show that they were in any way linked up with the assemblymen under trial, but the chairman said that he understood proof would follow, and allowed them to stand in the record.

Mr. Stanchfield then read from The New York Call of September 5, 1919, the manifesto adopted unanimously by the Socialist convention in Chicago, on September 4, 1919, to show that it is a response, Mr. Sutherland said, "almost word for word, to the message from Lenin and Trotsky." At one point the manifesto reads, "We, the organized Socialists of America, declare one solidarity with the revolutionary workers of Russia."

Mr. Stedman said that an amended copy reads "pledge our support" in place of "declare our solidarity with." He then went on to make a protest as to the way evidence was being put in without proof that the evidence was connected with the suspended members, and the chairman seemed to sympathize with his viewpoint.

Speech by Mr. Waldman

Willard S. Bortome, an official stenographer of the New York Supreme Court, was then called to testify to taking a shorthand report of a speech by Assemblyman Louis Waldman on November 7, 1919, which was of the same style as the Claessens speech on the same day, in defense of Soviet Russia, which concluded as follows: "We must elect between two alternatives, either Russia lives and conquers the world—not Russia conquers the world, but its ideas and philosophy, worthy of the Russian Government today, should conquer the world—either that, or the ideas or the philosophy of Gary, and Wilson and Palmer, Lloyd George, and Clemenceau, is to conquer the world. Between the two, for my part, and for the part of thousands of Socialists now battling in America today, we choose to stand by the ideas and philosophy and program and principles of the Lenins and Trozkys as those we approve." (Great applause.)

Michael J. Driscoll, the next witness, a special agent of the joint legislative committee of the State of New York, testified to being acquainted with L. C. A. K. Martens, the official representative of the Russian Soviet Republic, and said that a letter from the Socialist Party, eighth Assembly district, Mr. Waldman's district, to Mr. Martens, had been obtained from a file in Mr. Martens' office.

Letter to Mr. Martens

The letter follows: "April 21, 1919. 'Comrade L. C. A. K. Martens', official representative, Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. Greetings: 'The members of the eighth Assembly district local, New York, Socialist Party of America, in regular meeting assembled, this third day of April, 1919, send greetings to you, and pledge our cooperation in establishing the first representative of the workers' government of Russia in America.'"

"We also pledge ourselves to work unceasingly for the propagation of those principles and policies and tactics that will aid directly in the establishment of a Socialist Federated Soviet Republic in America. 'Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be printed in The New York Call. (Signed) 'REBECC BUHAY, 'Secretary.'"

Some more manifestos and the minority and majority report of the Chicago convention were read to show Socialist sympathy with the Soviet revolution in Russia, and the session ended, to be resumed this morning.

AUSTRIAN DEMOCRATS URGE GERMAN UNION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—A great demonstration in favor of forming a union with Germany was held by the Austrian National Democratic Party in the Vienna Rathaus on Sunday. Mr. Dinghofer, one of the presidents of the Austrian National Assembly, was the principal speaker and a resolution was adopted unanimously calling on the government and the National Assembly to proclaim that Austria will go under, if no help is forthcoming and the Austrians are not permitted to join their German brethren.

PRUSSIA NOT TO HAVE HER OWN PRESIDENT

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(Havas)—Consideration of the future Constitution of Prussia has been closed by the commission assigned to the task, and it has been decided that Prussia will not have a president of her own. The head of the legislative Assembly will be chief of the State ex officio.

BAR ASSOCIATION PLEA TO ASSEMBLY

Text of Document in Which New York Lawyers Committee Asks That the Suspended Socialists Be Restored to Their Seats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor ALBANY, New York.—The memorial addressed to the New York Assembly by the special committee appointed by the Bar Association of the City of New York, urging the resolution of suspension of five Socialist assemblymen adopted on January 7, 1920, be rescinded and that they be restored to their seats and their rights and privileges pending the presentation and investigation of any charges, is in full as follows: "To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Assembly: 'The undersigned, at a special committee, appointed pursuant to resolution adopted by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York at its annual meeting held on January 13, 1920, respectfully present this memorial:

"The resolution of this Association of the Bar instructed this committee 'to appear before the Assembly or its Judiciary Committee and take such action as may in their judgment be necessary to safeguard and protect the principles of representative government guaranteed by the Constitution, which are involved in the proceedings now pending.'"

"At the first session of the Judiciary Committee in this proceeding we asked leave to appear and to be heard in compliance with our mandate. We stated that we did not represent the members under suspension or the Socialist Party, and that we had no sympathy with the aims of that party. We sought to appear solely as the representatives of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and in the public interest, in order to place before the Judiciary Committee considerations which we deem to be of fundamental importance. We respectfully suggested that, in view of the gravity of the questions involved and the serious consequences which might follow any deflection from sound constitutional practice, the Judiciary Committee should at once consider the present status of this proceeding and the immediate measures which are required in the light of the constitutional rights of these suspended members and of the constituencies which they have been elected to represent."

Hearing Is Denied

"The Judiciary Committee, through its chairman, declined to permit us to appear or be heard, stating that no one could appear or be heard in argument except those who were counsel for the Judiciary Committee or for the suspended members. We then stated briefly the course of action which we believed should be taken by the Judiciary Committee, and, being denied any further opportunity to appear or be heard in the public interest, we submitted a written statement of our views and our supporting brief."

"We now deem it to be our duty to present this memorial, to the end that we may bring before the Assembly the vital issue here involved and the extreme importance of immediate action on the part of the Assembly rescinding its resolution of suspension and providing for the hearing of charges, if proper charges are laid, in accordance with due process."

"We believe that the following facts are undisputed: "1. That the members under suspension were duly elected to the Assembly."

"2. That when these members appeared with their credentials they were admitted to take the oath of office and that they severally took such oath and were admitted to the privileges of the Assembly."

"3. That having taken the oath and having been admitted to all the privileges of members of the Assembly they participated in the election of the Speaker and otherwise acted as members until their suspension."

"4. That, after having taken the oath and having been admitted as members of the Assembly, they were suspended and denied the privileges of their seats without a hearing or opportunity to be heard."

No Previous Charges Made

"5. That prior to said suspension there was no charge against these members, and there is no charge pending against them that they do not possess the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, or that they are not of sound mind, or that they have not taken the constitutional oath of office, or that they have been convicted of any crime, or that they have committed any overt act constituting a criminal offense, or that they have been guilty of any violation of law, or that they have been guilty of any misconduct while members of this Assembly."

"6. That by reason of their suspension these members have been denied all the privileges of their seats."

"7. That by reason of the suspension of these members, there are five districts of the State now in effect without representation in the Assembly, that there are no vacancies that can be filled by election or otherwise, and that this denial of representation will continue as long as this inquiry lasts, which may be until the end of the legislative session."

"We submit the following propositions as abundantly supported by reason and precedent: "First—That the power of the Assembly under the Constitution to be the judge of the qualifications of its own members is not an arbitrary power, but is to be exercised as a prerogative in accord with the fundamental conceptions of due process and

the essential principles of representative government.

"Second—That all questions as to the existence of disqualification in the case of a member-elect are properly presented before he is admitted to membership in the Assembly."

"Third—That after the oath has been administered to the member, and he has been admitted to the privileges of the Assembly, he cannot be deprived of those privileges except by expulsion."

Opportunity to Be Heard

"Fourth—That a member cannot be expelled except upon proper charges and after due opportunity to be heard."

"Fifth—That after he has taken the oath of office, and has been admitted to the privileges of membership in the Assembly, a member cannot be suspended or denied these privileges pending inquiry, but only upon being expelled in case proper charges have been sustained after hearing."

"Sixth—That when a member-elect presents himself to take the oath of office he cannot be denied the privilege of taking it, or after the oath has been taken, he cannot be denied acquiescence merely because of any alleged opinion, state of mind, or intent claimed to be inconsistent with the oath."

"Seventh—That, mindful of the lessons of history and as a safeguard of political liberty and representative institutions, it was expressly ordained by the people in the Constitution of the State that no other oath, declaration or test, save that set forth in the Constitution, should be required as a qualification for office of public trust, and the Assembly has no authority to establish any test of loyalty or political principle as a qualification of membership in addition to the prescribed official oath."

"Eighth—That it is of the essence of representative government that no member shall be expelled from the Legislature or deprived of the privileges of his seat merely because of political opinions or affiliation with a political party, in the absence of any proved violation of law on his part or of misconduct as a member of the Legislature."

"Ninth—That it is essential to the security of the community and to the maintenance of law and order that the peaceful means of political expression through the ballot box and representatives in legislative assemblies should not be denied or constituencies disfranchised because of political opinion."

Proof Must Be Found

"Tenth—That it is of the essence of the institutions of liberty that it be recognized that guilt is personal and cannot be attributed to the holding of opinion or to mere intent in the absence of overt acts; that a member elected to the Assembly is entitled to the benefit of the presumption of innocence, and that a member of the Assembly duly elected, being of sound mind and possessing the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, cannot properly be expelled or denied the privileges of his seat, except upon charges duly laid and upon proof duly taken of personal misconduct as a member of the Assembly or of the commission by him of some act constituting a violation of law."

"Eleventh—We deem it important that this vital issue, the proper decision of which is essential to the security of the republic, should not be obscured by the reception of testimony, statements or declarations as to matters here or abroad, in the attempt to indict a political party or organization, without first laying proper charges with proper specifications directly connecting the members accused with personal and guilty participation in illegal acts."

"For these reasons we respectfully urge: "That the resolution of suspension adopted on January 7, 1920, be rescinded; that the members under suspension be at once restored to their seats and to their rights and privileges as members of the Assembly, and that if it is then desired to present any charges against them of any personal misconduct in office or of any violation of law, such charges shall be properly formulated, and that such charges properly laid have been established by proof, after due opportunity to be heard, these members shall enjoy all the privileges of their seats in recognition of their own rights and of the rights of their constituencies."

"In support of this memorial we submit herewith a copy of the brief filed with the Judiciary Committee."

The memorial is signed by Charles E. Hughes, Morgan J. O'Brien, Louis Marshall, Joseph M. Proskauer, and Ogden L. Mills, the special committee.

PROBABLE DEMANDS OF BRITISH MINERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The executive of the Miners Federation today discussed the case they intend to present to the Premier tomorrow. It is understood that it is proposed to ask the government to reduce immediately the price of industrial export coal and to proceed to limit the coal owners' profits, such limitation to take effect retroactively and to take steps to reduce the prices of food and clothing to a reasonable basis.

PARTIAL RESULTS OF HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Tuesday)—The results of the elections for the National Assembly held in Hungary on Sunday and yesterday show a majority for the National Christian Party over the Peasant Party. Among the candidates elected without opposition are Count Albert Apponyi, Count Julius Andrássy, former Foreign Minister; Charles Huszar, the Premier, and Count Teleky of the Hungarian Peace Delegation.

NEITHER SIDE WILL YIELD ON TREATY

Senator Hitchcock Issues a Counter-Ultimatum in Which He Threatens to Call Compact Up on Floor of the Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The five Democratic and four Republican senators who have been engaged in daily bi-partisan conferences to secure a compromise on reservations as a basis for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations Covenant met again at 2:30 o'clock yesterday in an eleven-hour attempt to steer the harmony conference clear of the deadlock precipitated by the Lodge ultimatum declaring that there could be no surrender on Article X or the Monroe Doctrine.

As was expected Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration spokesman, issued a counter-ultimatum, in which he told Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, that his refusal to concede anything by way of compromise on the clause in question virtually ended negotiations as far as that conference was concerned. The minority leader reiterated his position, declaring that ratification could not be accomplished if the majority leader adhered to his pronouncement.

Ultimatum Issued

The Nebraska Senator served notice to Mr. Lodge that unless the efforts to effect a compromise continued without the Democrats acceding to the Lodge declaration on Article X and the Monroe Doctrine, he would take immediate steps to call the Treaty up on the floor of the Senate. Senator Hitchcock was plainly informed that such a move would be vigorously opposed.

From all indications yesterday's session was a stormy one. There was no retraction on either side, and, finally, as the only evident way out of the dilemma, it was agreed that the conference should be postponed until tomorrow, in the hope that in the meanwhile some way out of the tangle would be found.

The issue has been narrowed down considerably. It now largely revolves on one reservation, namely, Article X. The question is, "Shall the United States assume an obligation" to preserve territorial integrity under the League of Nations, or will the obligation be repudiated?

If the League issue goes into the national campaign, the entire contest is expected to center round this one specific proposition.

Statement by Senator Hitchcock

Announcing the case for the Democratic conferees as the parting of the ways, Senator Hitchcock made the following statement, which embodies the compromise reservation on Article X that was being considered when Senator Lodge issued his "no surrender" ultimatum:

"The Democratic members of this conference have considered the announcement made by Senator Lodge that he and his associates are not willing to consider any compromise on the Lodge reservation concerning Article X, nor on that relating to the Monroe Doctrine."

"In reply we desire to say that we entered upon this conference without any reservations or restrictions, in the hope that we could compromise differences not only on Article X, but on all other reservations. We assumed that the other side of this conference had the same purpose."

Action a Surprise

"The unexpected interruption of the conference and the decision to refuse any compromise on Article X is all the more surprising because it seemed from expressions on both sides of the table that we were close to a possible compromise on this very important reservation by means of the following draft, prepared by several senators and already assented to by most of the members of the conference on both sides of the table before the interruption:

"The United States assumes no obligation to employ its military or naval forces or the economic boycott to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the Treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide. Nothing herein shall be deemed to impair the obligation in Article XVI concerning the economic boycott."

Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, and Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who participated in the bi-partisan conference, issued a statement in which they flatly denied Senator Hitchcock's assertion to the effect that an agreement had been reached on a reservation to cover Article X of the League covenant.

ECONOMY URGED IN NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Majority Leader in the House States Great Cost of Proposed Military Policy and Advises Its Postponement for a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The scheme of universal compulsory military training embodied in the bill pending before Congress will cost the United States Treasury \$1,000,000,000 a year, Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming and majority leader, told the House yesterday in course of an address in which he warned of financial difficulties and reiterated the purpose of the Republican majority in control to adhere to their policy of economy and retrenchment.

Representative Mondell made his statement to the House after a day of conferences between officials of the Treasury Department and members of the steering and appropriations committees. These conferences were called in order to ascertain the exact condition of the public finances. The House leader discussed the compulsory military training bill only from the financial aspect, submitting figures to show that to put it in operation would cost the country \$1,000,000,000 for the first year. This means that the estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1921 will total \$10,000,000,000, as compared with an estimated revenue of \$6,000,000,000, or practically a deficit of \$4,000,000,000.

In his discussion of the financial situation and the urgent need for economy all along the line, Mr. Mondell declared that the proposed military policy should be postponed at least one year, and added that it was for the American people to say whether or not they want to inaugurate such a scheme.

Call for Economy

"With \$9,000,000,000 of estimated obligation and expenditure and \$6,000,000,000 of estimated revenue, and with the probability that the obligations and expenditures have been underestimated, whatever else we would like to do, there is only one thing we can do, and that is economize," Mr. Mondell said. He continued:

"A special effort is being made to pledge the country to a system of universal compulsory training. I am not proposing at this time to discuss the merits of such a system. It is my duty to subject it to the analysis of cost. If the American people now, or at any time in the near future, want such a system, that is for them to determine, but no man in a position of responsibility at this time is performing his duty to his country who does not frankly acknowledge the cost of any program he proposes, and no man responsible in any way for expenditures is performing his duty who does not correct misstatements which are made as to the cost of programs proposed."

Training Cost Estimates

"I have been very much surprised to hear, from sources that ought to be well informed, the very extraordinary statement that a system of universal military training can be put in operation in the United States for \$125,000,000. The man or the organization that makes such a statement as that is either lamentably ignorant, or willfully misstates the fact, and the computation of the cost of such a system is so simple that there is no excuse for a misstatement of the facts. A system of universal compulsory military training could not be inaugurated in America and operated for the first year for less than \$1,000,000,000, and could not be carried on thereafter for less than \$700,000,000 per annum, and these figures are conservative and based upon well-known facts."

"Under most of the plans proposed the actual training period would be four months. Adding to this 30 days in which to call, assemble, and transport the men to be trained to the training camps, and another 30 days, as the least time in which they could be disbanded and transported to their homes, and we have a period of six months during which upward of 600,000 men would be clothed, fed, cared for, transported, and trained at the expense of the federal government."

The present cost per man of the military establishment of the United States averages approximately \$2000

per annum. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that it would cost no more per man for the men in training than for the regular military estimate and the minimum cost for the estimated number of men which a universal system would involve, with the exceedingly liberal provision of 25 per cent of the able-bodied men excused, would be, for 600,000 men, \$600,000,000."

Taking \$600,000,000 as the bare minimum cost of assembling and caring for the men during their period of training, Mr. Mondell said that according to the testimony of army officers it would cost another \$400,000,000 to enlarge, restore, and maintain camps together with the cost of equipment and material.

WYOMING RATIFIES SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—A resolution ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment was passed by the House of Representatives of the Wyoming Legislature yesterday. The Senate passed the resolution on Monday, and it now goes to the Governor for his signature, to complete ratification.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment 36.

Number that stand in favor, 27.

Number that stand against, 4.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 9.

States that have ratified, with date:

ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.

WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.

MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.

KANSAS—June 16, 1919.

NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.

OHIO—June 16, 1919.

PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.

MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.

TEXAS—June 27, 1919.

IOWA—July 2, 1919.

MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.

ARKANSAS—July 23, 1919.

MONTANA—July 30, 1919.

NEBRASKA—August 2, 1919.

MINNESOTA—September 8, 1919.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—September 10, 1919.

UTAH—September 30, 1919.

CALIFORNIA—November 1, 1919.

MAINE—November 5, 1919.

NORTH DAKOTA—December 1, 1919.

SOUTH DAKOTA—December 4, 1919.

COLORADO—December 12, 1919.

RHODE ISLAND—January 6, 1920.

KENTUCKY—January 6, 1920.

OREGON—January 12, 1920.

INDIANA—January 16, 1920.

WYOMING—January 27, 1920.

States that have refused to ratify, with date:

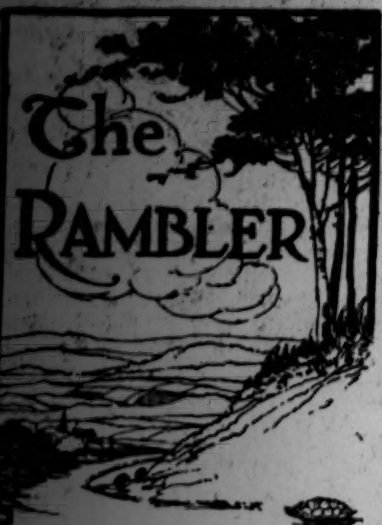
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.

ALABAMA—September 17, 1919.

MISSISSIPPI—January 21, 1920.

SOUTH CAROLINA—January 22, 1920.

ARMY TRANSPORT TRANSFER



In Which the Round Table Discusses Advertising

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was the arrival of an assortment of new issues of the current periodical magazines, you recall, stranger, that turned the conversation at the Round Table the other afternoon to the subject of advertising. As you wisely remarked afterward, stranger, this was an ideal topic for a desultory discussion, for no one present had any special knowledge of this important commercial art. Every one was, therefore, free to express opinions untrammelled by any restraint of fact. The Bondsalesman alone, by virtue of his constant contact with the marts of the Wall-Street, pretended to have a practical viewpoint toward this question. But no one took too seriously his assumption of authority.

Mr. Tortoiseshell Glass, whose pose of intellectual superiority knows no abatement whatever theme it encounters, was the first cause of the afternoon's debate. He turned over superciliously the leaves of a fat weekly which lay on the table before him and remarked: "I always read magazines for their advertisements. I find them so amusing."

"Amusing?" queried the Bondsalesman suspiciously. "What do you mean?" To the Bondsalesman the suggestion that anything so serious as a commercial problem could appear amusing savored almost of red radicalism. There are matters with which the levity of mankind should not trifle.

Mr. Tortoiseshell Glass was pleased to note this response. It was his secret ambition to outshine the Poet in repartee with the Bondsalesman. Here was his victim voluntarily offering his neck to the yoke of Mr. Glass' wit. With a side glance at his imagined rival, the Poet, Mr. Glass began:

"Advertising is amusing because it is invariably aimed at the lesser intellects. Is it not amusing, for example, to find literary periodicals giving up whole pages to proclamations about chewing gums and breakfast foods? Imagine one's sensations at the crisis of a romantic story upon turning the page only to be confronted with a detailed drawing of a motor car! When my fancy is strolling in the realm of the imagination I do not relish being told that a certain make of tires will travel more miles than any other. Therefore I have ceased to read the stories and seek my literary pleasures in the advertisements alone. As a matter of fact, they are more original and imaginative than the stories."

"So advertising does achieve its purpose of reaching your lesser intellect," the Bondsalesman remarked dryly. At this point, stranger, you observed the smile on the Poet's face.

"You may remember," the Poet joined in, "that Mr. George M. Cohan, the playwright, went all over this subject once upon a time, to prove to us that whatever our attitude toward advertising may be, it does pay."

"I make no denial that its vulgar methods bring what I believe Mr. Bondsalesman denominates 'results,'" retorted Mr. Glass. "But I nevertheless prefer my reading matter undisturbed by manufacturers' manifestations. As I said before, the latter are amusing enough—in their proper place. I have a scrap-book at home filled with particularly choice specimens."

"You should preserve it with care, sir," the Anthropologist cut in severely. "The future historian of twentieth century social life and conditions will find more of value in our advertisements than in the state papers stored in our government archives. For the seventeenth century I read contemporary chap-books, not historical records; so it will be with these invaluable pages in our magazines."

"I agree with you, sir," said the Poet, bowing to the Anthropologist. "It is a fact with which I have no sympathy to regard all the manifestations of present-day life as symbols of vulgarity. An air of detachment is necessarily a false assumption, for one may not detach oneself from one's day and generation. The best one can do is to work within the limits of one's medium; to affect to despise the medium is to make any real accomplishment impossible. If one really believes advertising to be vulgar, then one should set himself the task of writing advertisements which are not vulgar. To inveigh against them from a library armchair is to get no further than King Canute did from his throne upon the beach."

"I don't know who King Canute was, but it sounds like the right dose," chimed in the Bondsalesman, a little startled to find himself for once in agreement with the Poet.

carrying out of a given reform, one would spend one's time hopping about from this to that, and nothing well done in the end."

"The Poet appeared to question with beats of his pencil the rhythm of his last line. 'I may have been a little sweeping in my statement,' he said at length; apparently satisfied now that the line was true, 'but I weary of oppositions which do not oppose, but instead seek a refuge in verbiage. I ought to know, for I earn my living from words—words—words,' and he smiled."

"That's right!" echoed the Bondsalesman emphatically. "Put up or shut up, is my motto every time."

"But there is one kind of advertisement in particular to which I do take exception," the Poet went on. "Our English friends have a word which is peculiarly appropriate to describe what I mean. The word is 'swank.' There are advertisements which appeal directly to snobbery—and far from finding these amusing, as does Mr. Glass, they anger me."

"May I beg you to give an illustration of your meaning?" Mr. Glass asked, somewhat appeased.

"There are numerous varieties of swank in advertising. I shall mention only one or two. First of all there is the description of an article as 'exclusive.' Exclusive of what, I ask? Again, take the picture of a lady about to step into a limousine. She is represented as descending from the portico of a Florentine palace, attended by a multitude of powdered footmen in impossible liveries, while an equally impossible chauffeur holds open the door of her chariot. That, I say, is pure 'swank.' If I could afford a dozen limousines—which, thank fortune, I can't—I should rush off and buy some other make after gazing at such a picture."

"Ads like those are classy," the Bondsalesman volunteered.

"That is precisely my objection to them. The same objection lies with the pictures of house parties in what is known as 'sports clothes.' A group of persons more self-conscious of their clothes it would be difficult to imagine. Could anyone play lawn tennis dressed as the young lady is always represented, or holding her racquet as the artist has pictured her? And yet the inference is that this is the correct apparel and behavior for persons who really know their way about. And in the autumn when the same house party assembles to witness a 'results,' hands the green in which he revels. He had just brought home the second-hand automobile that our friends had purchased, so we were, out of courtesy, invited to join the party."

At 10-yards' distance the car looked new, in its shiny enamel coat and its white-painted wheels. Close in, it looked a wreck. How many sales have been consummated through the use of a pot of paint! The front wheels had developed a close friendship for each other, and the "shoes" had developed ventilators, in the way of slits near the tread. Our place was in the rear on leather-covered springs, which we distinctly felt, but we decided inwardly to make no unkind remarks until the machine had been thoroughly tested.

Comfortably Settled

When we had settled ourselves inside the tonneau as comfortably as the circumstances would permit, the chauffeur jumped into the front seat, embraced the steering-wheel as skillfully as a squirrel embraces a peanut, and shouted, "All ready." We all nodded our assent. There followed a slight movement of the shaggy fur coat and some vigorous kicks from under it and off we went, with a jerk. As we gayly rolled along we discussed the merits of a car, with spring approaching and the promise of visits to the country, where the green trees push forth their buds and the flowers uncover their tiny heads. The charm of the future was inspiring. In what seemed the twinkling of an eye the last wooden-frame house rushed past us, then fields, streams, lakes, and hills in quick succession. Why, we could scarcely believe it, we were on the turnpike.

We came to a steep hill and rather timidly suggest that it might be wise to "take" it in low speed. "No need to," declares our nonchalant driver, who very soon shows us that low speed is infra dig to him. We get a wonderful start, and the machine tears its way to the top, recklessly shooting down the other side to the accompaniment of burning brake-bands. But riding of this nature is too tame for

our chauffeur. He asks if we want to see him demonstrate the reverse. We do. We are ready for anything now.

Reversing

We have just descended a steep hill and brought the car to a stop. Our chauffeur reverses the action of the engine and back we go, no one knows where, until we hit a tree and wrench off a rear mud-guard. Generally, we agree, it is advisable not to watch the radiator when the machine is in reverse. However, the chauffeur is undaunted. "Once we get home," he says, "we'll get a few stove bolts and stick 'em together." We enter the car again and resume our journey over the cool country roads.

For some little distance there is a sameness in the scenery, which is dull in coloring, with vivid spots here and there. Our chauffeur falls to musing. "If I had a car I'd give it a name," he suddenly bursts out, enlivening the proceedings and setting us guessing. "What would you call it?" we ask. "I'd call it Nancy," says he. "That was the name my father gave to his old horse. That's why I like Nancy."

Just then we came upon a lake and were admiring its beautiful, glassy surface and sylvan surroundings when a small car, which our chauffeur called a "divver," got in front of us and, like the selfish gentleman leaving the ship, kept the whole "gangway" to itself. We were not destined to play second fiddle for long. Two notes from our horn sufficed to warn the



"We push, and shove, then throw her into low gear"

"divver" to move aside and we shot past in triumph. That was our chauffeur's way of showing contempt for every one on the road but himself.

On the dashboard is a speedometer which had not been working all the way, but our chauffeur knows speeds, so he treats us to 45 miles an hour. Suddenly we come to a corner; the car turns to the right, we swerve to the left; then we cross a bumpy road, our heads hitting the top of the machine now and again, and the car maintaining its wonderful speed the while. All at once, the engine "skips," sputters, and stops. We push, and shove, then throw "her" into low gear, and try again; but no, she declines.

We try the ignition; there's the trouble, and as we trace the wiring system, we find that one of the wires has been caught between the floor-board and the frame of the car. We procure an old piece of wire, join the broken parts, and off we go again. From the rattling, shaking, jostling performance we have gone through we cannot help thinking the whole car is held together by pieces of old wire. Familiar scenes in the distance comfort us; we are near home. A few vigorous movements of the fur-coated arms and legs, and the car stops.

"Had a good ride?" says the chauffeur, as we step out of the car. "Yes, thank you, we did," we reply. "And you're glad you're home?" he adds. He is an optimist. "We certainly are," we reply. We are optimists, too.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

As to Irish Names

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Permit me to cite two instances in support of Mr. J. Gardner Bartlett's attitude on Irish names in the revolutionary armies. I am well acquainted with a learned gentleman named Healy, whose ancestors never saw Ireland, except, perhaps, when they came past Queenstown on their way to America. He was born in England, and his name is an English version of the French "Hele." Among the list of settlers at Plymouth is a name written "Mullins," and therefore apparently Irish, which originally was "Desmoulin's" and unquestionably French Huguenot.

As general indications of the migrations, occupations, character, and habits of a people, names are invaluable, but you can't reduce them to statistics. Cattle have been as important in British husbandry as sheep, but the Shepherds and Shepherds outnumber the Cattlemen, Cowgills, Cowherds, Cowards and Bulls many to one. Britain has been a horse-loving country for ages, and is also a country without bears; yet the name Bear is common, whether originating in a clan totem or applied to indicate temper, while names derived from the horse are very rare. There are five Halls to one Kitchen or Kitchener, 10 or 20 Castles to one Hovel; but who believes that the population ever was divided in those proportions?

(Signed) GEO. L. KNAPP.

Chicago, Illinois, January 16, 1920.

MINE COMPANIES PLANT TREES

Mining companies of Pennsylvania have planted 200,000 trees during the past year, according to the American Forestry Association of Washington, as their part of the reforestation of that State. Many other corporations are taking up the work.

LIFE IN LONDON AND THEREABOUT

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England (December 31)—Mr. Chamberlain's statement, made a month ago in the House of Commons, to the effect that he did not anticipate the necessity of imposing fresh taxation in his next budget, designedly or accidentally, had excellent effect upon the fortunes of the Ministry. At the moment a series of mistakes and mishaps had brought it into extremely low water. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement was as unexpected as it was pleasant. The fact that, so far from a diminution of expenditure accompanying cessation of war, there is, in several directions, increased outlay, had prepared the hapless taxpayer for the worst. His joy was exceeding great, his faith and hope in the only possible government correspondingly increased.

He will, however, do well to note that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is "hedging." He now declares that he never intended to propose a new national additional taxation. The issue, he said, depends upon whether there be additional expenditure. Since he spoke in the House of Commons the government have incurred responsibility for at least two considerable leakages in the Exchequer money-bag. Fifteen millions sterling is pledged by way of subsidy to builders operating under the Housing Act. Ten millions more is added to the dole of the Old Age Pensioner. Where is this money to come from? To quote Mr. Asquith's unforgettable advice, the taxpayer had better "wait and see."

The Kaiser

The arm of justice seems a long time engaged in the process of lengthening out to seize the culprit mainly responsible for the five years' war and the desolation it wrought among the unoffending populations. More than a year has passed since the Kaiser, having done his worst, sneaked out of Berlin and sought personal safety in Holland. In the meantime damning evidence of his guilt has leaped to light, not by the agency of representatives of his victims, but from his private archives edited by his own courtiers, formerly his abject and acquiescent subjects. These indisputable proofs will have a foremost place in the brief of the prosecuting counsel, approaching completion. I understand from an authoritative quarter that an important step in the matter was taken during Clemenceau's visit to London just before the prorogation of Parliament. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General charged with preparation of the indictment were both called in to 10 Downing Street, where the English and French prime ministers were engaged in consultation on this matter. The result was final conclusion upon important details. The trial will take place in London, where another monarch, far less guilty than the Kaiser, was brought to the judgment seat, whence he walked to the scaffold. The only difficulty anticipated is the unwillingness of Holland to give up a fugitive criminal who has sought sanctuary within its borders. That is not regarded as insurmountable, either by Lloyd George or Clemenceau.

Cairo to the Cape

I have vivid recollection of a day some 25 years ago when I was the guest of Cecil Rhodes at his country home, Groot Schur, built on a grassy slope of Table Mountain. We were in his study, on the table of which a map of Africa was spread, with the different territories painted in varied color, the English a bright red. Placing a massive hand on the map where Cairo was marked he drew it slowly down till it touched the southern boundary of the cape. "I want the map painted red all the way," he said. "A British route from Cairo to Cape Town." The wish is realized today, though the route does not follow the level Rhodes was thinking of when he prophetically mused over the map. England has won the way from Cairo to Cape Town. But it is through the air. Just a year ago three survey parties were dispatched to explore and, as far as possible, prepare the most suitable air passage through Africa. Their work is now completed and the new year will see traffic speeding regularly across the once dark continent.

Lord Fisher's Book

Lord Fisher's second book is closely running his first in the race for popularity. Less weighty in historic value, it is fuller of titbits. The creator of the invincible fleet that held the sea-way whilst millions of men fought each other on land, entered the navy when no more than a child, "penniless, friendless, and forlorn." The date, 1854, was nearly 50 years later than Captain Marryat went afloat. Midshipman Fisher found the navy very much the same as did Midshipman Easy. In his first ship he made the acquaintance at mealtime of some rare old biscuit. Midshipmen were allowed only a basin of water to perform their morning ablution, the basin fitted inside their seaboot. Later in life, in conversation with the First Sea Lord of the day, Lieutenant Fisher was rebuked for proposing improvement in this direction. "When I went to sea," said the old salt, "I never washed. Why should midshipmen want to wash now?"

One of the first of Fisher's captains was named Shadwell. In a passage that might have been clipped out of Midshipman Easy Lord Fisher describes an affair on a Chinese river whereby a boat-crew made their way with orders to capture a pirate stronghold. The pirate opened fire from a banana plantation on the river bank. "We nipped ashore," Lord Fisher writes, "and took shelter in the plantation. But our captain stood on the river bank. He was dressed in a pair of white trousers, yellow waistcoat, and a blue tail coat with brass buttons, and a tall white hat with a gold stripe up the side of it, and he was waving a white umbrella to encourage us to come out of the bananas and go for the enemy. He had no weapon of any sort." Wherein he anticipated Gordon, walking cane in hand, otherwise unarmed, leading his men in assault upon Chinese hordes.

Lord Fisher was Controller of the Navy when, in Gladstone's last administration Lord Spencer, for whom he cherishes enthusiastic regard, was First Sea Lord. It was an historic epoch alike in the history of the navy and the career of a great statesman. In conjunction with Sir Frederick Richards, the First Sea Lord, Lord Spencer, was converted to the view that a comprehensive program of shipbuilding was, for the safety of the country, vitally and urgently necessary. Gladstone demurred on account of expense. He turned on to the indomitable Harcourt and Campbell-Bannerman. Their arguments were in vain. "It was all no use," Lord Fisher writes. "We got the ships and Mr. Gladstone went."

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ENGLISH ESTATES ON THE MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The month of December, with its festive season, has not been, except, of course for the Britwell Court Sale of Books already noted in these columns, a very exciting one in the auction rooms. The chief interest has been in the estate market, where fine old English houses and their lands, and sometimes their appurtenances, too, still continue to come into the market and find ready buyers at high prices. And yet there seems to be a limit to the prices paid, however unique and desirable the estate. For instance, the stately, ancient, and beautiful home, one of those which no other country in the world but England can show, Holme Lacey, was withdrawn at Messrs. Troppels. The sum of £200,000 was suggested as an opening bid, the auctioneer stating it had cost its owner, Sir Robert Lucas-Lusitane, double that amount. But bidding began at £125,000, went to £150,000 when the estate was withdrawn, no mention being made of the reserve.

It is regrettable that so many fine old English houses are not only being sold apart from their grounds but are being pulled down, the stonework, carving, and architectural features finding their way into builders' yards to be incorporated, no doubt, into smaller buildings. And it is doubtful whether this new building will be for posterity.

Donnington Castle, extraordinarily rich in historical associations, is in the market. In 1600 it was presented by Queen Elizabeth to Lord Howard of Effingham for defeating the Span-

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ish Armada. But the story of Donnington goes back much farther than this, for in 1385 it was rebuilt by Sir Richard Abberbury, the guardian of Richard II during his minority, and was sold by him to Geoffrey Chaucer, or his reputed son Thomas, for 1000 marks in silver. Camden, referring to the castle says: "It was the House of Geoffrey Chaucer, and there under an oak—commonly called Chaucer's oak—he is said to have penned many of his poems." One wonders if the purchase of the castle did not give rise to Chaucer's plaint:

To yow, my Purse, and to pen other wight, Compléyne I, for ye be my lady dere; I am so sorry now that ye be light.

Both heavy ageyn, or elles mot I dye.

Donnington Castle is in the market for the first time for 300 years. The de Lank Quarries in Cornwall failed to reach their reserve price when offered at Bodmin. They are of general interest from the fact that Eddystone Lighthouse is built of its granite, also the stonework of Tower Bridge, and the Edith Cavell memorial.

The finest suite of public rooms in England have been bought for £11,000 by the Y. M. C. A. They are the Bath Assembly rooms and were erected in 1771, at a cost of £20,000, with a magnificent ball room 106 feet long, adorned with 40 columns 12 feet high.

London has lost one more of its historical houses, "Hogarth House" in Deane Street, Soho, was sold last month, to be pulled down. It was from here that that great artist Hogarth eloped with Jane, the daughter of his master, Sir James Thornhill, an elopement which was to result in a very happy married life for both.

Pledging Works of Art

The pledging of the Hapsburg treasures as guarantees for allied financial help, reminds one of the marvelous collection of 800 tapestries at Vienna and one wonders what would happen if they ever came into the market. The idea of pledging works of art belonging to the Austrian royal house came originally from Dr. Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, who introduced a bill for their sale. Art dealers flocked from all parts of the world to Vienna to secure treasures of these collections. But seeing that a sale under these conditions would mean their dispersal forever, it was thought sufficient to pledge them as security, giving Austria the opportunity of their ultimate redemption.

The famous tapestries of Rubens Hall, 30 panels, realized £10,865. It was a fine collection of Brussels and French work with a few Flemish of the best periods, and was the most remarkable because of the barbarous treatment tapestry has met with in the past, magnificent panels being cut up for any purpose, from covering of chairs to keeping wind and rain out of a skylight.

Turner's famous picture, "Walton Bridges," has been purchased for the National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne, which already contains three examples of the master's work. In 1904 at the James O'Rourke sale it fetched 700 guineas. Sir Joseph Beecham purchased it for £10,000. Unaccountably, at the Beecham sale at Christie's in 1917, the price dropped to 3500 guineas. Australia is to be congratulated on the acquisition of the most beautiful Turner which has appeared in the market for a long time.

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THE FRIEND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The full moon hung, a gracious, silver thing, above a slight of rough, gray wooden steps that led down to the edge of the river. The town, its houses row upon row of black shadows against the steep hill, slept.

Hovering over the river that was crystal clear, was a delicate, floating sheen of mist, rising gentle as chiffon, dove-gray, mysterious. Hours hence it would be a dense fog, enveloping the town.

Like amateur actors, a few brave arc lights burned with an unsteady and garish pride.

The moon picked out things in cluttered yards and robbed them of their reality. A line of snowy clothes flapped, with a low, crackling sound, in the singing breeze, a flag streamed brilliantly against a white cottage, a weather-cock glittered atop a quaint chapel.

Like the columns of some dignified ruin, there reared in the moonlight the giant stacks of the factories that clustered at the water's edge. Smoke, black and fluffy as the feathers of some exotic bird, curled from one or two of them, with an occasional shower of coruscating orange sparks. The scepter of the moon had touched everything with an unearthly beauty, and all the silence of the town was broken only by the subdued, furry sound of machinery, running well.

Around the corner strode a scrap of white kitten. Sapphire eyes caught the brilliance of the firelight. Picking her way with care over the coal-cluttered yard, the kitten climbed, with absurd dignity, to the knee of the fireman, and cuddled down with a satisfied sigh and a luxurious flexing of tiny claws.

The man stopped dreaming. Oil-stained hands scrubbed themselves vigorously on the blue handkerchief, and were laid lightly on the gleaming purity of white fur. And there, in the beauty and quiet of the night, the man, whom people called tough, whispered to the kitten, "You are my friend, ain't yuh?"

The kitten purled on and the vague ends of black smoke floated over the river to meet the rising mist.

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AUSTRALIA RIPE FOR FEDERAL CHANGES

Sir Edward Mitchell Discusses Proposed Amendments of the Federal Constitution That Are "Practicable and Practical"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Edward Mitchell, K. C., leader of the Victorian Bar in Australia, and a high authority on constitutional questions, recently gave an important address on "Amendments of the Federal Constitution that are Practicable and Practical." The address was in part as follows: "No doubt the time is now ripe for certain amendments to be made in the Constitution, owing to developments in Australia which were then neither foreseen nor, I think, foreseeable; but some of the alterations which have been recently strenuously advocated would effect such radical alterations in the nature of the federal compact embodied in the Constitution Act that I feel some comfort in thinking that they cannot be legally effected by any alteration of the Constitution whatever, even although those alterations were made in strict accordance with the provisions of Section 128 of the Constitution. There is, moreover, another thing of which I am, as a lawyer, satisfied, and that is that the federal Constitution, brought into existence by the votes of the peoples of Australia, cannot be altered except by the same votes.

Manner of Making Amendments

"When the very last section of the Constitution enacts that such Constitution shall not be altered, 'except in the following manner,' and then proceeds most strictly to prescribe that any proposed change in the Constitution must be agreed to by a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the states, and also by a majority of all the electors voting, I think that section means what it plainly says, and I am consequently unable to accept the view, that by an earlier section (Subs. XXXVII, Sec. 51) the Parliament or parliaments of one or more states can alter the Constitution by transferring to the federal Parliament general powers of legislation upon subject matters that by the Constitution were reserved to the states—whether for all time or for a limited time—without the peoples of the states interested, and of Australia generally, being given any vote upon the matter.

"My construction would still leave open a considerable field of legislation for the Commonwealth in cases where both the federal Parliament and the parliaments of one or more states were really bona fide desirous of passing a law upon some particular subject matter, such, for example, as trusts and combinations, 'industrial arbitration,' and so on, and is necessary in some cases, as, for example, the making of a binding adjustment of rights in respect of the Murray River waters."

Ultimate Court of Appeal

"Now I think it is clear that certain limitations would be held to exist by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, which would be the ultimate court of appeal in the matter; and that, inter alia, certain proposed amendments, which have recently been much before the public, and have obtained support in influential quarters, could not validly be made. I will deal with two of the most important of them.

"The first is the proposal that power should be given to the people of Australia to pass legislation by a system usually known and described as 'the initiative and referendum,' whether or not accompanied by what is known as the 'recall'; and, secondly, the proposal that the Constitution should be amended so as to bring about 'unification,' or at least some radical, fundamental change in the nature of the federation created by the imperial act, the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.

New Act Would Be Required

"As a lawyer, I am satisfied that neither of these matters can be validly effected by any amendment of the Commonwealth Constitution, and that to give either of them legal efficacy in Australia it would be necessary to get the imperial Parliament to pass a new act to supersede, or, at least, radically alter, the provisions of the present Constitution Act." Sir Edward then adduced legal reasons to support his contention, and continued: "If this be legally sound, then the covering clauses are in the same position as any other imperial act of Parliament—that is, unalterable by any colonial legislature which is not authorized by an imperial act to alter it. This, of course, does not prevent large alterations being made by amendment in our Constitution, by which (inter alia) additional powers of legislation, either exclusive or concurrent, could be vested in the Commonwealth or, if it were thought desirable, some power now vested in the Commonwealth could be made exclusive to the states.

"Turning now to a consideration of such amendments as are legally practicable—considerations at once arise which are practical rather than legal—what is the best way to arrive at a wise determination as to the amendments which would best suit the existing pressing needs of Australian citizens, and, at any rate, as regards amendments which are bound to provoke much controversy? What I feel is, that if the initiation of such amendments is left entirely to be decided by the federal Parliament—or even to a convention of federal and state ministers—many things will have influence in molding the determinations come to, other than what should be the primary guiding principle, namely, what is best for the welfare of the people of Australia, of whom the members of the federal and state parliaments are, after all, representatives."

MILITARY CLIQUES IN SPAIN'S POLITICS

Establishment of a Military Cabinet, It Is Said in Some Quarters, Would Be Logical Settlement of Present Situation

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The events and decisions of the few days that followed upon the King's instruction to the former Premier, Sanchez de Toca, to go back to his Cabinet and give up the idea of resignation for which there was not sufficient excuse, are among the most remarkable in the strange and diverting history of Spanish politics, and the issue was most peculiar. Don Alfonso knows what Spanish politics are worth, and to what extent they concern realities; otherwise he could not treat with such levity these recurring "crises" when, to the Spanish ministers, it appears that the firmament is impeded in its functions and the rest of the world is of no consequence.

It has already been indicated that there was at least one dissentient spot in this Cabinet, one man who was perhaps disposed to make difficulties rather than smooth them over, and trouble in this quarter began to develop in a very pronounced way. The Minister in question was Burgos y Mazo, a strong, virile politician of pronounced individuality, who has before displayed a wholesome bluntness and candor in his political conduct. He had begun to lose patience.

Free From Political Control

"The one is that those managing such business on behalf of the State should be given a tenure, and, consequently, an independence from political control, such as the interest of commissioners enjoy under the Constitution. And the second is, that the government employees in such business being given the privilege of having their remuneration and working conditions determined by an independent tribunal, and also a right to pensions, should be interdicted against striking by a provision that any employee who did anything in the nature of a strike should forfeit all pension rights, and be incapable of being re-employed."

"Then as to industrial matters: I think it is obvious that some amendment is necessary... but the exact nature of that amendment and the extent to which it is possible to create a federal tribunal of a kind that would prevent the delays and difficulties as to jurisdiction which now exist, is a matter which could best be determined by a convention which I have proposed, after carefully considering the representations of those most interested in the matter."

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF PUNJAB RIOTERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—In an article published by the Statesman, reference is made to the self-constituted committee of Indians, which is endeavoring to bring pressure upon the Government of India to release the imprisoned ringleaders of the Punjab revolt, in order that they may give evidence on behalf of the people before the Hunter committee. To the appeal to the president of the jail delivery in Natal in 1913, a justification for the above demands, the writer replies that in the Natal case, Indians, resident in Natal, had a legitimate grievance in the passing of the Indian Immigration Act. While a strike movement, was inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi, and there was a certain amount of disorder, there was never any suggestion of open rebellion. In the case of the Punjab riots, the only provocation consisted of an act which could not come into force for several months, which, indeed, only could come into force in districts in which serious crime was already prevalent. On an imaginary provocation, a large area of the Punjab was in such disorder as to be officially declared to be in a state of open rebellion, and the charge against the worst offenders was that of "warring against His Majesty."

The writer goes on to refer the committee, which draws this misleading comparison between the circumstances in Natal in 1913 and the recent occurrences in the Punjab, to the action of General Smuts. That justly popular general defended the summary deportation from the country, without trial, of the leaders of the agitation. In his own words, the government "could not run the ordinary risks of the law courts." He secured the passing of an indemnity bill; and the commission of inquiry into the Rand disturbances, in the same year, found that "a riot must be quelled, and quelled at once."

PROFIT SHARING PLAN ADOPTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, England.—A profit-sharing scheme has been adopted by Messrs. Richards, tool makers of Broadbent, Cheshire, by which all workmen, 1000 in number, will be admitted as co-partners, and given equal shares in the profits. This will mean about 50 per cent addition to wages. The object of the scheme is, primarily, to increase production.

NEW DESTROYER COMMISSIONED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—The new and very powerful ocean-going destroyer Wivern, of 1450 tons displacement and 28,000 shaft horsepower, which attained a speed of over 34 knots, was recently handed over to the Admiralty for commissioning by her builders, Messrs. John S. White & Co. of Cowes. She carries sufficient oil fuel for a thousand-mile run at full speed.

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The War Minister, General Tovar, after vainly considering the possibilities of a successful opposition to the military juntas, and having come to the conclusion that the case was hopeless, gave up trying. Although the King sent Sanchez de Toca back to the waiting Cabinet to tell it to continue its labors, and nominally it did so, it was clear that one crisis had ended only for another to begin, and that the Ministry was now doomed. It was at this juncture that the King, disposed to permit events to work themselves out so far as possible for a day or two, went off to Santa Cruz de Mudeja.

A Gloomy Feast

The new crisis flamed up, and the situation in a few hours was as worse than it had ever been. The military juntas had set a new court of honor to try the famous 23 officers of the Escuela Superior de Guerra, and this tribunal duly came to the conclusion again that the officers must leave the army. General Tovar, the War Minister, now informed his colleagues in the Cabinet of this decision, saying that in the circumstances he was disposed to confirm the decision of the court without submitting it, as before, to the Supreme Council of War, which had reversed the previous decision and released the 23. The remainder of the Cabinet, disagreed, and made the strongest possible representation, but to no purpose. It was understood that, agreement appearing impossible, the worst was to be feared. After an anxious sitting the members of the Cabinet went and ate together at the New Club. It was a gloomy feast. Sanchez de Toca saw much hard, wise, and most conscientious work for the good of Spain being cast, as so often before, on to the rubbish heap of Spanish politics. Outwardly anxious to others, however, the Premier affected a tranquil optimism.

On the following day the situation became keener. General Tovar began to argue that as he, a soldier, did not interfere with the other members of the Cabinet when they came to make great decisions for dealing with the bread difficulty, they might leave this purely military question of the 23 discharged officers to him. They thought not. But at this stage, with the strange contrariety of all Spanish politics, a deputation of the high officers of the military juntas, so it was stated, called upon the War Minister and told him they were deeply concerned about the difficulty created through the decision not to submit the court of honor's verdict to the Supreme Council, and they would deplore any crisis that might be produced in this way—especially if it were implied that the fall of the government was the army's fault!

A Splendid Miscalculation

Strange situation even for Spain! But now, so it was stated, the Minister of War was firm, and much as he had wanted it before, when the juntas would not, he now refused to permit the court's decision to be reconsidered by the Supreme Council and devoted himself to the confirmation and signature of that decision. Another odd circumstance of the moment was that Antonio Maura, the usually splendid malcontent, indited a letter to the King saying that he begged His Majesty to excuse him from all active intervention in the events in progress, or from giving advice, as he preferred to exercise a great reserve and not to lend any counsel that could not be put into effect. The official Gaceta now published a royal decree, confirming the decision as to the discharge of the 23 officers.

It became well understood that the War Minister was resigning, and that Burgos y Mazo was likewise disposed to leave the government. The various alternatives began as usual to be hotly discussed. There was much talk of the establishment of a military cabinet, as being the only logical settlement of a situation in which the government of the country was being controlled by the military clique. On the other hand the old idea of the setting up of a government of the Left, with Melquiades Alvarez as Premier, was once more speculated upon, but there was still the feeling that this was not the time for the Left to make its effort, although Alvarez, in interviews and other communications, allowed it to appear that in some circumstances he might make the attempt. He called together a meeting of the Reformista Party, of which he is chief, at which it was agreed that, before a government for any other purposes was set up, one should be commissioned for the express purpose of getting the budget through. It would be the seventh or eighth appointed more or less specially for this purpose, that is to say, for so many governments the budget has been the main item on the program and the raison d'être, but it has never even been tackled.

SLOVENES SEEK TO INCLUDE PANNONIA

Economic Interests Demand the Reintegration of Country of the Prekmourts Into Rest of the Jugo-Slav Body Politic

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A close examination of the history of the Slovene peoples reveals the fact that its entire life-story has been one of perpetual conflict with the strong Germanic element, which has endeavored, by means of the absorption of territory through the centuries, gradually to carve out for itself the necessary path to the goal known today under the term of the "Drang nach Osten."

From the time of the sixth century, when Germans and Magyars began their gradual encroachment on the territory of the indigenous Slovene peoples—which territory then extended as far as the rivers Drave, Mura, Inn, and Adige—the story of the Slovenes has been one of determined resistance to the political and economic expansion of the Germanic peoples. By its geographical position, the country of the Slovenes, lying at the point where the Mediterranean penetrates most deeply into the heart of Europe, and through which the shortest route from the North Sea to the Adriatic passes, is of vital importance in all questions concerning the political development of Europe.

Descendants of Pannonian Slavs

But this, the most westerly branch of the southern Slavs appears to be the least widely known, so that at the Peace Conference, while, broadly speaking, the claims of the Slovenes for complete union with their brethren, the Serbs and Croats, were satisfied, the desires of a section of the race, the Prekmourts, appear to have been overlooked.

The country of the Prekmourts, inhabited by the lineal descendants of the old Pannonian Slavs who were indigenous before the invasion by the Hungarians in the sixth century, might well be described as the cradle of old Slovenia. The center of the old Pannonian State was at Lake Balaton, in early days the matrix of its cultural influences; for round the "Blatno Yezero," the famous Slav apostles, Cyril and Methodius, worked and preached, bringing the Slav liturgy with them to confound the proselytizing efforts of the German bishops.

The territory of the Slovenes, however, extended much farther north, as far as Gopos Sveta and Chmohor (including, of course, all the Pannonian territory); and the famous philosopher of politics, Jean Bodin, in writing of the ceremony of the installation of the Slovene princes at Gopos Sveta, says: "Their ceremony has no rival in the whole world as a positive and official expression of the sovereignty of the people."

A Democratic State

This democratic and soundly organized State was not, however, suffered to exist, and united German and Hungarian effort in the ninth and tenth centuries succeeded in separating the Slavs of the north from those of the south. The cultural work of Cyril and Methodius among the Pannonian Slavs was brought to an abrupt end, and, under the "Holy Roman Empire," the fine democracy of the Slovenes was swamped under the feudalism of Germany.

The Slovene peasants became landless serfs, having no political rights, and through the French Revolution brought to them a certain freedom.

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GERMAN MOVING PICTURE INDUSTRY

During War Trade Was Much Handicapped by Being Unable to Take Films Outside Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The representatives of the German film industry were, during the war, not allowed to make journeys abroad for the purpose of exposing films in foreign lands, and this barrier is even now erected against them. Audiences, however, are ever demanding something new, and must have changing scenes of the moving dramas.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war, the "Union," one of the largest German film factories, built a "Spanish City" in Tempelhof, a suburb of Berlin; this staging was needed for the imposing film of "Carmen," which turned out to be a great success. In the last months of the war, the "Spanish City" was changed into a reproduction of Paris in 1789, and a moving picture of "Madame Dubarry" was staged there, the scene of which is laid in the time of the French Revolution.

In the meantime the bioscope company in Neubabelsberg, near Potsdam, has erected a city of southern character, which is placed at the disposal of all film factories for a certain consideration. Venice and Tangier with their porches, gates, bridges, and palaces have been most skillfully imitated. Upon a few sandhills in the northern district of Berlin, "Old Egypt" has been reconstructed, and even an artificial pyramid is to be seen there.

But all these artificial stagings do not suffice to satisfy the spoiled tastes of the Berlin audiences. On the other hand the German film industry fears the competition of foreign moving pictures, especially the American and Italian ones, which can be staged in all parts of the world. A German film which can only be sold in Germany does not pay, for the expense of its manufacture always exceeds the revenue received from it. The German film manufacturers, therefore, are endeavoring to produce films which can also be sold in foreign countries. So, for instance, a film is presently to be staged, the scenes of which are laid on the four continents, and which is called "The Mistress of the World."

In Weissensee, near Berlin, the Italian city of Florence has been reproduced, and in Stellingen, near Hamburg, in the famous deer park of Hagenbeck, a "city" is to be raised after the model of the American Universal City to enable the German film industry to compete in the world's markets with other producers.

Not only the clearly expressed will of the population, but the geographical unity of the territory on the two sides of the Mura, render the incorporation of the Prekmourts into the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes an essential matter. The economic interests of the people emphatically demand, moreover, the reintegration of the country of the Prekmourts into the rest of the Jugo-Slav body politic.

The January Sale of White

CONTINUES THIS WEEK

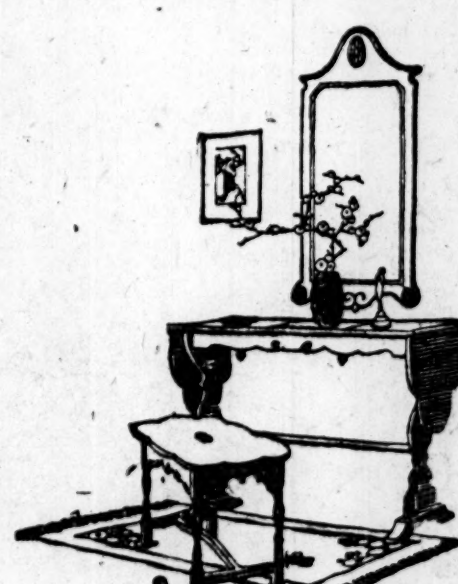
A highly interesting picture will reach you tomorrow morning if you step out of the Ninth Street elevator on to the third floor where our big Sale of White is in progress. The tables and cases will be stacked high with fresh, new stocks of dainty silk and lingerie undergarments, beautiful white petticoats and other items of interest.

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AMERICAN SENATE'S ACTION DISCUSSED

France, Says Mr. Bainville, Feels That United States' Desire for Independence Is Reason for Reservations Being Passed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The views of James Bainville, the well-known French authority on foreign affairs, were recently obtained by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the subject of the reservations which had been passed by the United States Senate to the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations.

"I believe there must be a certain amount of curiosity in the United States," Mr. Bainville declared, "to know how the reservations on the Peace Treaty voted by the American Senate are considered in France. It goes without saying that the French Government is naturally rather embarrassed. It had expected or it had made others expect that the Treaty would be ratified as it stood. It could not have acted otherwise out of courtesy to President Wilson and as a matter of policy. Had our government expressed a doubt as to its ratification without reservations, it would have tended to have encouraged the opposition in the Senate, which was impossible to do without appearing to interfere in the internal affairs of the United States."

Situation Understood in France

"As for the attitude of the public, that is quite a different affair. The French people have been rather slow in understanding what was happening at Washington. Today it understands the situation and the general sentiment may be expressed: 'Well, those people are right.'"

"An old proverb says 'A man's house is his castle.' This expresses the love of independence which exists so strongly in the hearts of all Frenchmen that they respect it in others. When President Wilson arrived in Paris last year and was received at the French Chamber of Deputies, he made a speech in which he said that the Society of Nations would exact of each of its adherents a sacrifice of part of its independence. These words caused a certain amount of surprise and displeasure here. The French had not given then much thought to the conditions of the League. Accustomed to alliances, the League appeared to them as a sort of alliance more extended than those already existing. But in an alliance one only contracts limited engagements to which it is necessary to remain faithful, otherwise each one is quite free to do as he likes."

Covenant Examined

"Those persons who had been struck by the words of President Wilson then proceeded to examine the covenant, and they discovered that it went very far indeed. Article X, in particular, made us reflect. The obligation of defending against all aggressors the frontiers and liberty of other nations, even though they were in Jugo-Slavia or Afghanistan, was a prospect which far from enchanted many Frenchmen! Obligated, in order to guard the Rhine, to continue conscription and a standing army, we asked ourselves whether we would not be exposed, being the first one ready, to be the first to leave and to play, in some part, the rôle of 'soldiers of the League of Nations.'"

"Therefore it appeared to us as most natural that the American Senate should pass reservations to Article X, along with other reservations. 'A man's house is his castle.' Whoever subscribes to unlimited or ambiguous engagements is no longer master at home. This is as true of the United States as of France. We have no right to interfere in the discussions which have broken out in the United States. But should you definitely adopt those reservations, France will see no objection to it. Independence is a word which the Americans are not alone in loving! And we understand that the Senate at Washington defended the rule of independence on our account as well as on that of the United States."

Fruits of Victory

"But this point being accepted and the ground cleared, much still remains to be done. One must retain the fruits of the victory gained in common, and insure the execution by Germany of the Treaty she has signed. No one ignores the fact that she has signed it with the firm intention of avoiding her obligations, and the consequences of her defeat, if she possibly can. The diplomatic incidents in the month of December are there to prove to us that the German people has neither reformed nor repented."

"An Italian thinker, familiar with history, who is accustomed to consider things with a clear perspective—Angelo Ferrero—wrote recently that Germany would only respect her word on condition that she be regarded as weak as she was on November 11, 1918, when she had been obliged to lay down her arms, and that the Allies remained as united as they had been during the war. If these two conditions, which are in reality but one, are not fulfilled, Germany will strive to put everything into the melting pot again, and all the sacrifices made by the Anglo-Saxons and Latins will run the risk of being repaid absolutely useless."

Necessity of Watching Germany

"Here are therefore the two elements of the political situation. On the one hand, a very violent repulsion expressed by the reservations of the Senate to contract unlimited and undefined engagements, and on the other hand, the necessity of watching Germany, of discouraging any idea of resistance, and of preventing the return of anything that might resemble even

dimly her criminal aggression of 1914.

"This double reason leads one to conceive of a practical combination which would conciliate both the sentiments and traditions of the associated nations with their interests. These profoundly human and natural sentiments and traditions render impossible, or at least superficial and fallacious, all vast and ill-defined engagements, such as those implied by Article X. On the contrary, the interest of all the entente powers calls for engagements as limited as they are precise, in order to render their common victory as strong as possible."

"In order that the peace of Europe and of the world should be maintained, it is necessary and essential that Germany should be made powerless to disturb it. Experience has taught us that everything absurd or disagreeable that happens in the Balkans never becomes disastrous or turns into a universal conflagration unless Germany interferes with it, unless she feels herself sufficiently strong, sufficiently able to meddle in it successfully."

Obligation Too Heavy

"It is therefore not necessary to provide that the associated powers in the League of Nations should in all cases assume the obligation of interfering in all quarrels and complications in any part of the world. This obligation is far too heavy, and were it expressed upon paper and duly sealed by the great powers, it would remain a dead letter."

"But it is necessary to render this obligation superfluous whilst obtaining the desired result, viz.: The tranquillity of humanity, by limiting the power of that great defaulter, Germany."

"To this end we wish and desire a sort of European league, the foundations of which have perhaps been laid in London by Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George. This league would group all the occidental powers needed to guarantee the full execution of the Treaty by the German Government and people. This engagement, essentially defined and limited, would be conformable to the spirit of the reservations passed by the American Senate. It would not entail any nation alienating its independence or finding itself forced against its will into vague, far-away complications. This is why the United States could join such a league of guarantee without offending any of the political concepts which are honored in the land of George Washington."

AUSTRALIAN PAPER CHARGED WITH LIBEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—In accordance with the promise given by the federal Treasurer, Mr. Watt, to a loyalist deputation which drew his attention to a publication printed in connection with the recent Irish race convention in Melbourne, action has been taken by the Commonwealth Crown Law authorities. An information has been laid against a printing firm in Melbourne, alleging that they, "wickedly, maliciously, and seditiously contrived, devising, and intending to stir up and excite discontents and seditions amongst His Majesty's subjects, and to alienate and withdraw the affection, fidelity, and allegiance of his said Majesty's subjects from his said Majesty, did... wickedly, maliciously, and seditiously print and publish, and cause to be printed and published in a certain newspaper, a publication called The Republic, a certain wicked, malicious, scandalous, and seditious libel of and concerning His Majesty's Government, his crown and realm."

Eight extracts are quoted in the information, which has been laid under the Justices' Act of 1915. Included in the extracts were the following: "Therefore, nothing less than the withdrawal of the forces of the invader can be honorably accepted by any true Irishman. No measure of Home Rule, dominion self-government, or any other form of government within the British Empire, no matter how broad it may be, will suffice."

"What are we doing in Australia? It is the duty of all true Irishmen and women to openly declare themselves for the Irish Republic. Ireland for the Irish and the land for its people!"

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I. W. W. METHODS A FAILURE IN BRITAIN

American Speakers Who Have Expounded I. W. W. Views Have "Failed Dismally to Capture Ear of Trade Unionism"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The threat of the National Association of Theatrical Employees, which includes the majority of workers before and behind the footlights, to strike on the eve of the holidays was averted at the eleventh hour by an arrangement which provided for a conference between the union and the Society of West End Theater Managers as soon as the holidays were over. As far as the threat of the London Electrical Trade Union was concerned, there was apparently no cause for anxiety. One pressed the switch as the darkness wore on, and behold there was light. Evidently the electricians, who had promised to disturb the family gathering by the introduction of one or two novelties in the shape of "modern methods of the American trade unions" unless their demand for 3s. an hour was conceded, have decided to postpone—or possibly abandon the proposition.

It may be that closer investigation has revealed to the disciples of the I. W. W. the fact that those whose activities they desire to emulate are not meeting with such unqualified success across the water as to justify the adoption of their methods in England. Besides, let it be again repeated, the British trade union movement has no place for anything approaching the American I. W. W. Every speaker from the United States, without exception, who has in any way been connected with that body or who has defended or expounded its views, has failed miserably to capture the ear of the trade unionists or even to excite interest in its constitution and work.

Waiters and Tipping

The third section that threatened the convenience of the holiday makers were the waiters, who, under the auspices of the British and Allied Waiters Union, supported by the Union des Cuisiniers, declared they would strike to enforce a number of demands, including recognition of both unions and the abolition of the "iron" system of tipping.

It would appear from the foregoing that the unions concerned had deliberately selected a time when most people want to forget the trials and troubles of the world and to be at peace with their neighbors, to enforce their demands—in a word, when the theater and hotel managers would rather give way than subject their patrons to any great discomfort.

Theater Workers' Committee

While there may be an element of truth in this, other circumstances enter into the argument as well. To take the case of the theater workers, as the result of an agitation in 1913 to secure improved conditions of working for those on and around the stage, apart from the actors and actresses, consequent upon the increased cost of living, a joint committee was formed, representative of employers and work-people, to investigate the whole question of wages, payment for matinees, and the relationship generally in which earnings stood to the diminishing power of the sovereign. An agreement was reached which carried many indications of a maiden effort at conciliation and was lacking in stability.

This was the first time representatives of both parties had got to grips, and it explains the reason why the agreement failed to reveal the work-manship put into the agreements of the old craftsmen around the negotiation table—the engineers or the miners, for instance. As there was no date fixed, up to which the agreement should operate, the theater employers again became restive in the early part of the year 1919, but several meetings between the contending parties having proved abortive, it was

ultimately decided by both sides to refer the subject matters in dispute to arbitration.

A barrister at law was appointed by the Minister of Labor to hear evidence in regard to an increase in wages and for a reduction in hours, and to give a decision thereon. Now this award was only issued on December 17, eight days before Christmas, just sufficient time for a meeting of the union executive to call a general meeting on December 21, when it was almost unanimously decided to refrain from work on Boxing Day unless the arbitrators' award was very materially amended in favor of the employees.

Evidences of Inexperience

Here again the union showed evidence of their inexperience. None but novices would have taken a step that must inevitably harden the hearts of the public toward their grievances, especially when those grievances had been investigated by an impartial arbitrator who had certainly met the workers' demands part way.

The award, which covers stage carpenters, property masters, painters, decorators, wardrobe mistresses, dressers, supers, program sellers, and a host of other workers, generally speaking, appears to have been based upon the policy of giving half the increase asked for.

It was not with the wages decision that the workers quarreled, but with the decision of the arbitrator in regard to the reduction in the working hours, which was to the effect that, as Parliament was contemplating the passage of a bill limiting the hours of certain classes of work people to 48 per week, he was not justified in dealing with the question pending the adoption of that measure, and therefore directed that the present hours should continue.

48-Hour Week

This may be an excellent argument from the point of view of law, but the simple fact remains that millions of well-organized workers in other trades and occupations, to whom the same argument might have been applied, have been enjoying a 48-hour week for a year past.

There remains the further point, strongly emphasized by the union, that they agreed to arbitration distinctly on the understanding that both wages and hours would be considered, and an award given upon both at the same time. There are no means of ascertaining the correctness of this assertion. There were no terms of reference agreed upon, for which the Ministry of Labor, as well as the union and the theater managers, are to blame; the former more so because the department has had much experience in the handling of such delicate matters, and because it is the duty of the Minister to cultivate and foster the spirit of arbitration and to avoid any complications that tend to discredit the adoption of that policy. Arbitration in industrial disputes was anathema to the British trade union movement a few years ago, and it is a matter for profound satisfaction that so many powerful unions have taken to it during and since the war, in spite of bitter opposition within their own ranks from those elements, who, curiously enough, although pacifist in war, almost invariably advocate force as the only weapon in an industrial dispute.

ALLIES CONTROL RIVER NAVIGATION

Peace Treaty Restricts German Shipping on Certain Rivers Between Allied Harbors

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—There is hardly a branch of international law, writes the "Handelsblad," which in the course of time, has undergone such radical changes as that dealing with international rivers. It is not much more than a century ago since states regarded it as their just right to make use of the sovereignty on their own territory to subject international shipping on the rivers they owned in common with other states to every restriction they considered necessary to the promotion of national shipping, commerce and even of their fiscal interests.

The Belgians, it need not be concealed, once had reason to complain of the way in which, since the Peace of Munster, the Dutch have prevented them from navigating the Scheldt, with the obvious intention of arresting the growth of Antwerp. That they referred to it so emphatically in the course of the present negotiations was nevertheless a maladroitness policy, as they knew quite well that for a century past, Holland, far from adhering to the old régime of hampering, has shown the most liberal inclinations and watched without jealousy the enormous growth of Antwerp and Ghent.

Law of River Navigation

In this pamphlet, "The Evolution of International Law, from the Congress of Vienna to the Treaty of Versailles, 1815-1919," Professor van Eysinga gives a clearly outlined survey of the development of international fluvial rights.

He begins by giving a broad outline of the régime of the Rhine, the Danube and the Congo, showing that international fluvial rights in the nineteenth century were characterized by a steady growth of freedom and internationalism. The basic rule of free navigation, which was at first confined to the states on the banks of rivers, was practically or nominally extended to the shipping of all nations; internationalization came to express, in an ever extending manner, the mutual protection of general fluvial interests, particularly by the institution of common control commissions, amongst which the Central Rhine Navigation Commission holds a prominent place.

Now what place does the Treaty of Versailles occupy in the development of fluvial rights? Professor van Eysinga's verdict is certainly not one of unqualified approval. As a warm advocate of the rule of obligatory arbitration he recognizes the fact that Article 276 places the decision of conflicts on international fluvial rights in charge of the League of Nations, whilst the first Hague Peace Conference did not venture to subject such conflicts to compulsory arbitration on account of their frequently bearing a political character. In regard to the rules of freedom and internationalization, the Treaty also on the whole continues on the basis laid down during the nineteenth century.

Influence of Political Factors

On the other hand, the writer calls attention to the serious fact that the

political element occupies a far greater place in the newly drafted arrangements than it ought to. On historical grounds he shows that whenever this element was relegated to the background, as happened in the case of the Rhine régime, common shipping interests were best served, whilst, whenever the regulations, as in the case of the Danube, were drafted under the stress of unfriendly political interests, they proved to have little chance of being permanent, and shipping interests were the sufferers.

In many respects the Treaty of Versailles shows the influence of political factors. Even the rule of freedom of the river in one special case had to give way to it, German ships being forbidden to maintain regular services on certain rivers between allied harbors without special authorization by the allied powers in question.

But the writer sees this influence particularly in the composition of the international commissions set up for various rivers, that for the Rhine being the most striking example. These commissions will no longer be commissions of the states on the banks, but will also include representatives of other states, the remarkable fact being that only entente nations are eligible!

STANDARD CONTRACT FOR ENGLISH ACTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The members of the Actors Association have decided by a majority of 648 votes to accept a standard form of contract to be the minimum terms to be given by managers to artists traveling with provincial companies.

Alfred Lugg, general secretary of the Actors Association, said that they had been negotiating with the managers for over 10 months in order to obtain a standard contract. They had now got the best terms the managers were willing to give and they had been accepted by a ballot of the whole of the members of the association.

The chief concessions gained which are to be incorporated in the standard contract are: Payment for rehearsals of over two weeks' duration, managers to supply all ladies' dresses and hats; artists' fares to be paid to join the company and home again after the tour; the right for artists to give a fortnight's notice to terminate engagements (in most cases managers only had previously possessed this power), and the artists' baskets to be carried by the management.

"This contract," said Mr. Lugg, "is to establish a standard of regulations for the engagement of artists which clears the way for obtaining our just demands to their fullest extent. Providing the provincial artists join and work for the association, in 15 months, when this contract is subject to revision, we can undoubtedly obtain further and greater concessions which will place the provincial artist on a firm and equitable footing in all dealings with their managers."

GERMAN PROBLEM OF SCHOOLBOOKS

Minister of Education Has Prohibited Use of Old Historical Primers as Too Monarchistic

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The majority of the pupils in Germany attending the higher classes take an attitude of estrangement, if not of enmity, toward the revolution. They cannot forget the former Kaiser, nor the old tradition of German heroic deeds. Many people claim that these nationalistic sentiments of the German youth are the result of school education, and that the school primers on history are responsible for the attitude now prevailing with the children. In order to meet these arguments, the Prussian Minister for Art, Science and Education, Konrad Haenisch, a Socialist, has issued an ordinance declaring that the historical school primers now in use do not portray any more the spirit of the times and are therefore forbidden in the schools.

It is undoubtedly true that the historical primers are partly responsible for the monarchistic sentiments pervading the youth in Germany; but these sentiments cannot be abolished by a decree prohibiting the use of those schoolbooks. First of all new books would have to be written to replace the old ones which are, according to the Prussian Minister, "contrary to the times." But today, at a time when the parties are still opposing each other in strong antagonism, it will be hardly possible to create a new unpartisan schoolbook; for every one of the German parties will strive to bring decisive influence to bear upon the education of the young generation.

The new schoolbooks are, therefore, apt to become an object of passionate strife. Not before solid, democratic ideas have been firmly established, will it be possible to produce a book filled with the genuine neo-German democratic spirit. But the education of the children is the most important element for building up the future of Germany and good impartial schoolbooks are indispensable for this education. Without a book, without printed definitions, the pupils will be unreservedly exposed to the influences emanating from their teachers; and the German teachers nowadays are just as much split into parties and animated by party-dogmas as the rest of the Germans. The prohibition of the old schoolbooks, therefore, may result in making this subdivision into opposing parties, perennial in the German youth. These school questions are undoubtedly the most important and most dangerous problems for the new Germany which is endeavoring to emerge from the revolution to democracy.

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FEDERAL SHIPPING CONTROL ADVISED

Representatives of Producers and Business Interests in United States Ask Congress to Continue War Emergency Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was urged on behalf of producers, shippers and business men generally in the middle west, south Atlantic, and gulf states, at a hearing held by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday, that the life of the Shipping Board, or some similar organization, should be prolonged for 10 years, until new port and trade routes were so established that the American merchant marine was an actuality and shipping of the country could be taken over and carried on by private American interests.

Speaking for Baltimore, W. M. Britten, general manager of the Export and Import Board of Trade of that city, appeared to oppose the Greene bill and the mandatory sale of ships by the Shipping Board at this time. Baltimore, he said, was about to expend \$50,000,000 on its harbor, and if any of the routes were withdrawn, the single funnel of New York would be choked, which would be a handicap to the entire country. He insisted that minor ports should be given a share of the trade and shipping.

Demands of West and South

John W. Thomas, vice-president of the Great Lakes Trust Company, representing the Chicago Association of Commerce, presented a brief submitted by the Mid-West-Gulf-South Atlantic Foreign Trade and Transportation Committee, representing 24 states. This brief was the result of numerous conferences held in the middle west and south by organizations representing varied interests. The shippers of the middle west, Mr. Thomas said, want free access to all ports on equal terms. They want things settled by permanent allocation of ships on regular routes, so that they can enter upon definite contracts, and they ask for both freight and passenger ships as a prerequisite to the building up of trade routes. Resolutions embodying these plans were formerly directed to the Shipping Board and to the Railroad Administration, and now, hearing that there is danger of Congress requiring the Shipping Board to dispose of its steel ships, they had come to Washington to address the same petition to Congress.

The immediate sale of the vessels by the Shipping Board was not in the best interest of the people, it was asserted. It was impossible, Mr. Thomas

said, for private capital to find the \$3,000,000,000 necessary to absorb these ships at short notice. Weak ports and new trade routes which would have a great future if helped for the first few years, could not compete against New York and other strong ports, and would have to lapse into pre-war inactivity, which is injurious to the trade of the country, throwing it out of balance and making the imposition of unfair rates easier.

Development Necessary

"It is readily conceded that private operation is more efficient than governmental, if that alone is to be considered," Mr. Thomas stated, "but it seems advisable to determine which is paramount, efficiency in operation, or a well-rounded development of our merchant marine service, all ports without favor, from Portland to Key West, Tampa to Galveston, and San Diego to Seattle. A vigorous, definite constructive policy is needed, providing for a foreign commerce properly to distribute the land transportation burden, and thereby prevent congestion at ports.

"We must develop markets to take care of our surplus production. The Latin-American republics are looking for transportation cargo and passenger steamers."

Mr. Thomas said he failed to appreciate the policy of destroying machinery on the theory that it could be reconstructed later. The United States has the beginnings of a merchant marine, and should develop it, he declared. J. A. Morgan of Houston, Texas, described the port developments there, all of which, he said, would be lost unless the government lent a helping hand for a while, and Matthew Hale of Wilmington, North Carolina, spoke for the infant shipping of the South Atlantic ports.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST PROFITEERS FEW

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Illinois women's fair price commission, which distributed 25,000 blank "complaint" cards, received only 10 replies from women who believed they were victims of profiteers, Mrs. Joseph R. Bowen, head of the commission, announced yesterday. Twenty cards bearing vague information and charges were returned to the United States district attorney's office.

"There are three reasons I can think of for this poor response to the complaint campaign," Mrs. Bowen said. "First, public resentment over high prices may have been overestimated. Second, people who believe their dealer is gouging them would rather pay the excess than run the risk of being called as a witness in a court prosecution. Third, dealers have threatened that informants will be blacklisted, and repaid for turning in complaints by having their service and credit cut down."

WOMAN'S POLICE BUREAU BENEFITS

Desirability of Distinct Organization Is Asserted by Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle of the Washington, D. C., Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Women police can best serve the people when organized as a distinct bureau, for then the right understanding requisite in the majority of cases of girl and women offenders can be properly applied," said Mrs. Mina C. van Winkle, director of the woman's bureau, Metropolitan police, Washington, District of Columbia, while in Boston yesterday at the invitation of some 14 leading women's civic groups, who are uniting in the promotion of a bureau of this kind for Boston.

"There are women police in a number of cities, but they are detailed, as are the men police, to cover certain precincts. They are given cases at the discretion of the chief, and are likely to be very much limited in their procedure with the offender, usually with mere prosecution as the end in view. We believe that we have proven that the bureau is the effective method. It is our conviction that properly-trained women are better qualified to handle the cases of girls and women than men can possibly be, and we feel that we have wrought a greater service by having full rein in the conducting of the work. Prevention and protection are more primary than prosecution, and those who have done wrong should be intelligently aided toward a better life."

"Congress, in an investigation which appeared to be for the avowed purpose of wiping out our woman's police bureau in Washington because it was charged with being the most useless arm of the police department, not only vindicated our work, but gave all our salaries a considerable raise and concluded by pointing us out as one of the strongest and most worth-while arms of the force."

"The movement has now come to the stage where the activity of the police-

woman can be designated as a distinct profession and as a distinct branch of social work. Our claims to this estate are based not only upon the growth of the movement, but upon the fact that practically all of the women police have a background of education and social service. The work requires and can get the finest type of social worker. One reason that I accept invitations like this one to Boston is that by direct contact and general discussion, the policewomen of the district—in this case, of New England—may aid in the standardization of the work, which standardization must now begin in earnest."

"One of the strongest aspects of the interest in a woman's police bureau in Boston, is that it comes from the citizens themselves. And still further, Boston is practically all ready for its establishment, having at hand a large number of leaders desirous to do everything possible to bring it about."

"There are quite a few other cities in the United States proposing to organize a bureau, but in most cases, the proposal comes from the mayor or the chief of police, and they have to begin the work from the bottom. So that Boston should consider itself well started, though the bureau has not yet become a legal fact."

The opinion of the Boston women's civic organizations seems to be firmly fixed in favor of a bureau and active steps are under way for its establishment. The attendance at Tuesday's meetings was significant of the interest of women in New England in the project. Miss Mary E. Driscoll, who, with a corps of assistants, has been working in Boston under the direction of the War Department for the past year and a half, doing the kind of work advocated by Mrs. van Winkle, points out the necessity of the preventive and protective, or constructive side of police work, and hopes that Boston will take a big step in that direction by having a woman's police bureau.

MUSIC

Musical Affairs in Chicago
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The concert given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on January 16-17 brought forward as soloist Miss Maggie Teyte, a vocalist who had not been heard here for several seasons. At one time a member of the Chicago Opera Association's forces, Miss Teyte earned the respect of connoisseurs by reason of her abilities as a singer as well as by reason of her musicianship. While the operatic stage is not invariably the place in which musicianship is thrown into the boldest relief, the concert room gives vocalists a more searching test. At these latest performances of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra Miss Teyte threw down the gauntlet boldly by offering to her audience "Vol che sapete," from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro"; for it is clear that a soprano who can negotiate with success an aria by the composer of "Don Giovanni" need not worry particularly about the pieces that come later in her scheme of art. It is pleasant to record the charm of tone, the musical feeling with which the English artist interpreted the aria. Miss Teyte also accomplished much that was admirable in an excerpt from Ernest Chausson's "Poème de l'Amour et de la Mer," a work of considerable poetry. Believing, apparently, that one cannot have too much of a good thing, Mr. Stock introduced Miss Teyte a third time to his listeners, for whose edification she sang "Connais-tu le pays?" from "Mignon"; but although its interpreter made the most of the aria its music is a little faded. The program included the seldom-heard second symphony by Vincent

d'Indy, Griffes' "The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan," and some selections from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust." The symphony is not one of those productions which are likely to gain the affections of multitudes. There is fine music in it, but the beauties are not superficial; yet there was great applause when the work had come to its conclusion, applause which undoubtedly was due in part to the magnificent reading of the piece. Mr. Griffes' work disclosed a leaning toward the ideas that actuate the modern French school, but there is imagination in "The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan" and no little understanding of orchestral color and effect.

At the opera the outstanding feature of the week was the revival of Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet," which was made, presumably, for the pleasure of Titta Ruffo. It is not easy to discover a more plausible reason, for "Hamlet" is not one of the masterpieces which by their inherent worth and charm draw immense multitudes to the box office with money in their hands. Thomas may have contributed to the safety of nations when he presented them with his notions of a Shakespearean opera, but Mr. Ruffo did not err in his estimate of his own popularity. The house was sold out and he offered it admirable singing. Another revival was that of "Le Vell Aigle," a

short opera by Mr. Guesbourg, the manager of the Monte Carlo opera, who, in composing his work, enlisted the assistance of Jehu, his principal conductor.

TEXAS NEEDS ALL OF ITS OWN TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—According to the Texas State Forestry Department and the Texas Forestry Association, there is not enough standing pine timber in Texas to furnish the lumber required to build derricks for drilling the remaining unexplored oil land in the State.

Recent reliable data from the north-central Texas oil fields indicates that there are 1,000,000 acres of proven oil land, and that eventually 1,000,000 derricks will be built to develop this land. At a conservative estimate, 28,000 feet of lumber will be required for each derrick, or a total of 28,000,000,000 feet of lumber. The remaining virgin pine forests of Texas are less than 2,500,000 acres, and will yield less than 10,000 feet of lumber an acre. At this yield, it would produce 25,000,000,000 feet, or 3,000,000,000 feet short of the amount needed for the derricks.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In what was known until recently as the Imperial Public Library, of Petrograd, are probably 1,500,000 books and manuscripts, many of which are of priceless value, and if, during these troublous times in Russia, these many treasures escape vandalism or theft, something surely to be wished, one of the half-dozen of the world's greatest libraries will become more familiar, and accessible to scholars and for educational purposes, generally, than ever before, and will do its part for a new Russia.

This library, the centenary of which was observed early in 1914, is situated on the Nevsky Prospekt, between what is known as the Gostin Dvor, an enormous two-story bazaar, and the Alexander Theater. The building, which has been enlarged several times, was erected originally about the beginning of the nineteenth century to accommodate a valuable collection of books formerly owned by one Count Zaluski, a Polish bishop. When, in 1794, Warsaw was captured by the Russian General Suwaroff, the Zaluski library was transferred to Petrograd, and, as it numbered some 200,000 volumes, it made a nucleus for the future Imperial Library.

Library Enlarged

From this beginning, the library was enlarged not only by further importations from Poland, but purchase from other sources. Among the chief purchases was the valuable collection of books and MSS. of Peter Dubrowski, which he secured by purchase during and after the French Revolution. The MSS. of this collection relate mostly to French history, and in themselves form an invaluable series, consisting of letters from various kings of France, and from their ambassadors to foreign courts, together with state documents, and correspondence of other European sovereigns. The story about this collection is that at the destruction of the Bastille, in 1789, these papers were dragged from the Paris archives by an infuriated populace, and sold to the first bidder. Dubrowski purchased them, and it is in this way that some of the most valuable of French state papers adorn the Petrograd Library, instead of being, where perhaps they rightly belong, in the great library in Paris.

Many of the rarities of the Petrograd library came from the Empress Catherine's famous Hermitage. Other libraries were added, among them being that of Count Suchtelen, and others, during various wars in which Russia was engaged.

Rich in Manuscripts

The richness of the library at Petrograd is undoubtedly in its manuscripts, although the vast collection of printed books contains many rarities. With such a bewildering list of priceless manuscripts space will allow mention only of comparatively few. Among the most curious is the so-called Ostromir MS., said to be the oldest extant Russian manuscript, written in Slavonian characters, for Ostromir, one of the ancient governors of Novgorod. This contains the four Evangelists as read in the Greek church and on it is the date 1056, about 50 years after Christianity was introduced into Russia. There is a codex containing the four Evangelists on purple vellum, and in golden letters, and which was for some centuries in the Convent of St. John, near the village of Jumish Khan. This codex is believed to be of the ninth century, and the work of the Empress Theodora, wife of the Emperor Theophylus. Age has changed the purple color of the vellum to black, but the gold is said to retain much of its original brightness. The Codex San Germanensis contains the Epistles of St. Paul, and is said to be of the seventh century. In the long list of Latin MSS., mention can be made of the six books of the De Civitate Dei, fifth century; the works of Isidore of Seville, seventh century; St. Ambrose, eighth century; many religious compositions and MSS. of various portions of the Scriptures, mainly ninth century, brought from a convent on Mt. Athos; the history of Eutropius, ninth century; and also a MS. copy of the four Evangelists, eleventh century, presented by the Zograph Monastery on Mt. Athos.

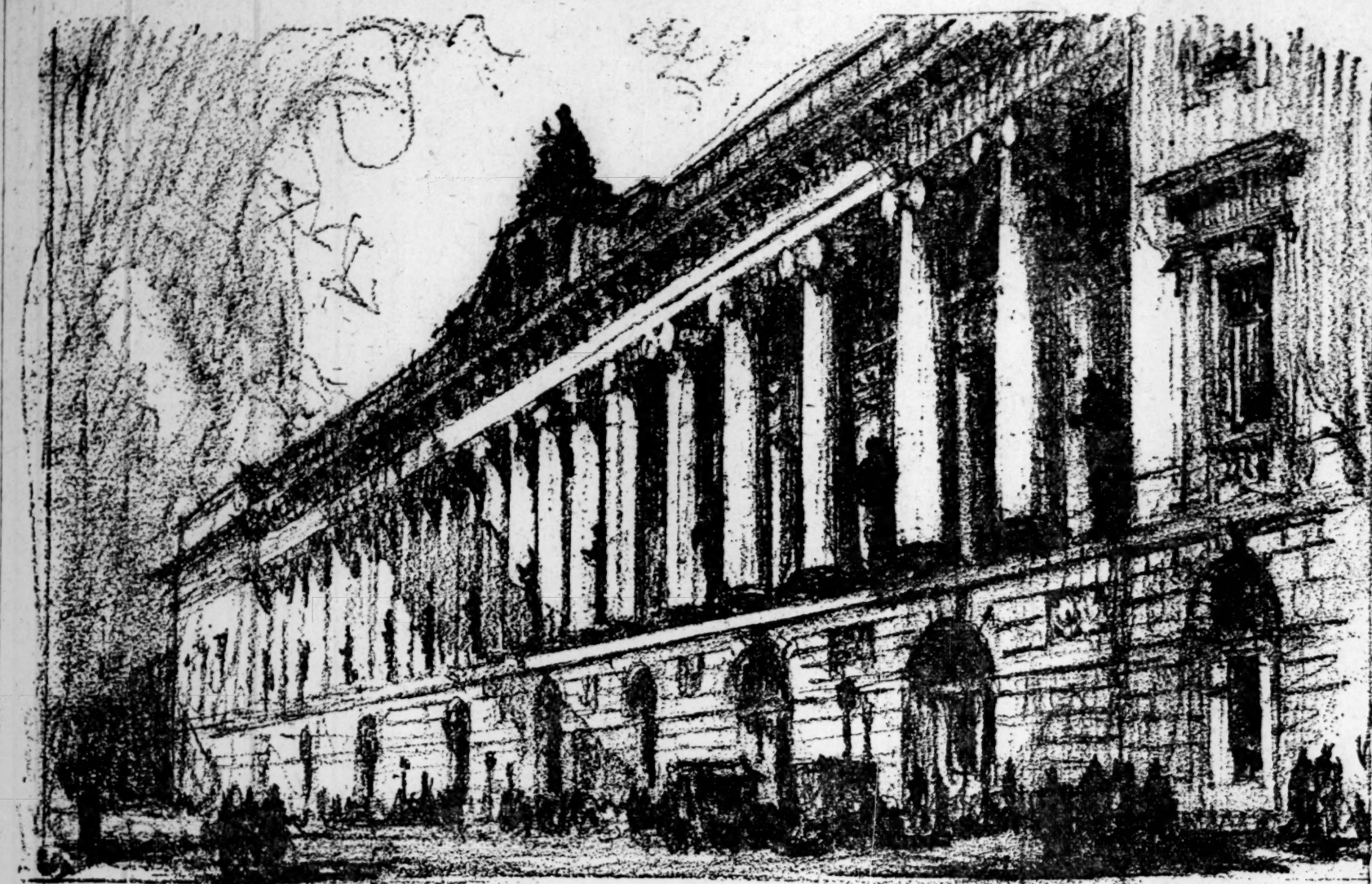
Unique Collection

In this library is what some have stated to be the most remarkable collection in the world, the ancient Hebrew and Karaite manuscripts that once belonged to the Piskowicz family. This collection contains some 25 manuscripts earlier than the ninth century, and nearly as many written before the tenth century, being more ancient than any codices of similar contents to be found in other European libraries. There are also extracts from the Koran in Cufic characters, originally deposited in a mosque in Cairo, and brought from there by Mr. Marcel, a member of a French expedition of the time of the first Napoleon. There are also large collections from Persia, and other Oriental sources, most of them hardly known to modern scholars, one of the Persian sections being presented to Nicholas the then reigning Shah.

Works of the early French writers in this library are both numerous and of the highest interest. The missal of Louisa of Savoy, adorned with 24 miniatures, said to have been painted under the direction of Leonardo da Vinci; the works of St. Jerome, splendidly illuminated; a Cicero, and Seneca, with some exquisite miniatures by John of Bruges; the "Roman de Troye," once in the library of Charles V, rich in arabesques and miniatures, are noteworthy.

Interesting Features

Among the manuscript French historical works may be mentioned the original manuscript of "The History of France," by Du Tillet, dedicated to Charles IX, and richly ornamented with miniatures of French kings and other subjects; "Les Chroniques de Jehan de Courcy," 2 volumes folio; "De Origine



The Public Library, Petrograd

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Poorhouse Is Being Deserted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELOIT, Wisconsin—Reports from the Rock County Poorhouse indicate that prohibition may ultimately entirely depopulate the institution, or at least reduce the population to such a small number that other arrangements for their care can be made and a large saving to the county be instituted by the closing of the structure now used for the purpose. In a recent investigation of the premises by the county buildings committee, for the purpose of arranging quarters for the isolation

of certain inmates, it was found that there were so many vacant rooms that no changes in the structure of the building would be necessary. In a report to the board of supervisors the chairman announced that "prohibition is robbing the poorhouse of its tenants."

Prohibition Empties City Jail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Reorganization of the police and court service of Atlantic City, to meet the more economical requirements which the absence of the saloon is establishing, is looked upon as an inevitable step of the near future by those who are observing with satisfaction the benefits which the operation of prohibition is already indicating. The jail

here was recently emptied, and during an entire week only one arrest was made by the police, and that was for violation of a municipal ordinance. For days the patrol wagon is unused, and the cost of maintenance thereby reduced to a minimum, giving promise of an ultimate disuse altogether of this development of the liquor traffic. The city recorder tried but one

case during the week mentioned, and all the attendant costs of his office for a period of seven days are set off against the brief trial of a jitney driver for passing signals. It is held by those who have been interested in the establishment of prohibition that enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment during the present year not only will greatly reduce the expenses of the municipality, but bring a larger measure of prosperity than the city ever has had.

Large Massachusetts Savings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Some of the beneficial effects of prohibition in Massachusetts, which have come to the attention of the Anti-Saloon League, indicate an ultimate enormous financial saving to the people of the Commonwealth. In reviewing the few months since war-time prohibition went into effect, an official of the league points out that the Lowell jail is closed after 61 years; that the House of Correction on Deer Island turned back \$25,000 to the city of Boston and indicated further saving despite a 100 per cent increase in cost of food, fuel, and service; that the Danvers State Hospital reports a decrease of 50 per cent in cases of alcoholism; that the Bridgewater State Farm reports a decrease of 1600 in the number of inmates, and that the hospitals generally show a decline of nearly 30 per cent, and in some instances emergency cases have decreased 90 per cent. In view of an estimate that a 20 per cent reduction of inmates in various institutions would save the State \$4,000,000 annually, it is believed that actual results in the course of a few years will multiply this sum several times.

Tramps Going to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—According to testimony of an official of the New York Central Railroad the "hoboes," or "tramps," are going to work and are becoming instruments of production instead of waste. Prohibition is held to be the cause of this somewhat surprising development, because there are no longer the free lunch, the liquor, and the saloon stove.

LONGER RAILROAD CONTROL IS ASKED

Labor Leaders and Organizations of Farmers in the United States Appeal to President to Extend Federal Operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Extension of government operation of the railroads for two years was again urged upon President Wilson yesterday in a letter signed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and by executives of unions of railroad employees and two organizations of farmers. The same signers of the letter first appealed for this action on December 17, last.

"The hopeless tangle of the Senate and the House on the Esch and Cummins bills," the letter states, "makes it evident that any practical solution of the railroad question cannot be reached before March 1, when the railroads are to be returned to their owners. You are aware that the return of the roads will involve an increase in freight rates of from 25 to 40 per cent. Such an increase means an increase in the cost of living, as estimated by the Director-General of Railroads, of \$4,000,000,000 a year. This will be nothing short of a calamity."

"On behalf of a clear majority of the voters of the United States, we respectfully appeal to you again, Mr. President, to consider the seriousness of this situation."

"The inefficiency of private operation of the roads is admitted by the owners in their demand for higher freight rates if the roads be returned, with a guaranteed compensation, while under government operation present rates are yielding a net profit. On the grounds of public welfare alone, we earnestly ask you to modify your proclamation for the return of the roads, and again ask you to advocate the two-year extension of government operation."

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—The Mercantile Heart of New England

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Jan. 28, 29, 30 and 31

Will Be Inspection Days For Our Annual February Furniture Sale

which will continue throughout the month

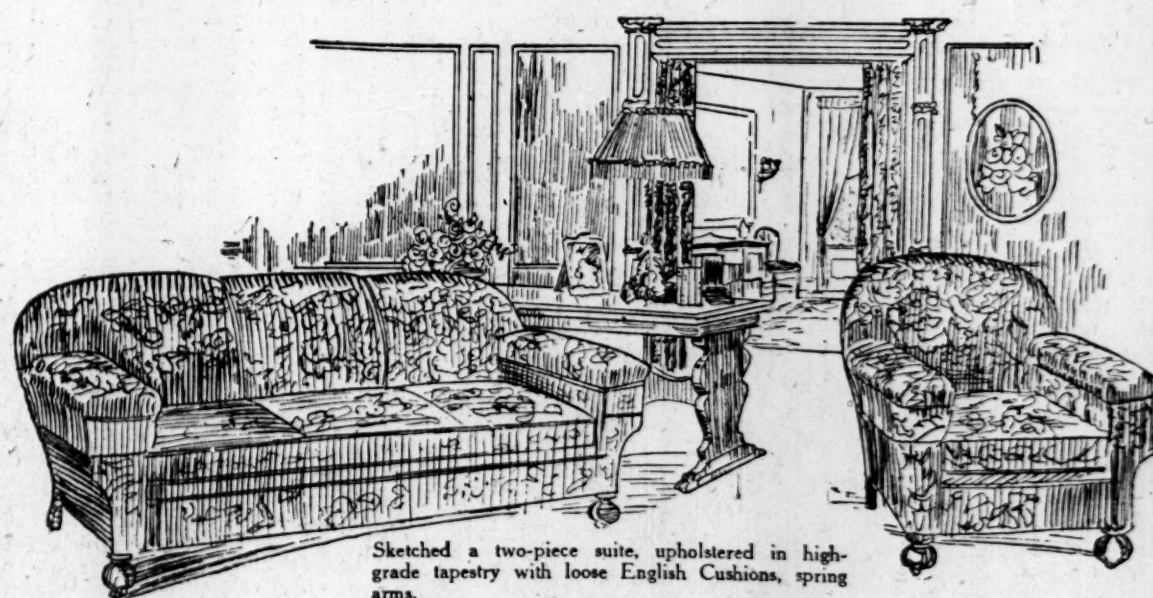
Value-giving has always been the keynote of this great New England Furniture Sale. This year is no exception in that respect—and, that you may have plenty of time to select comfortably and leisurely, we have arranged a

Four-Day Exhibition This Week

On any of these days you may choose the piece or suite you want at Our February Furniture Sale prices, prior to the formal sale opening.

There will be *Companion Sales* also of Floor Coverings, Lace Curtains and Refrigerators, at which substantial reductions will be in evidence.

Selections made during these Inspection Days will not be entered as sales until Monday, February 2. This applies to both cash and charge purchases.



Sketched a two-piece suite, upholstered in high-grade tapestry with loose English Cushions, spring arms.

Jordan Marsh Company
BOSTON

If you have not a charge account with us, why not see our credit manager about arranging one?

The Conquest of Markets

ANCIENT Cathay and wealthy India were once the markets of the world. Rival merchants drove richly laden caravans across the deserts of Arabia. They chartered ships and hired adventurous seamen to find a shorter route to the coveted markets. Their efforts opened a New Era.

Today, another New Era dawns on a whole world of waiting markets. They lie at our very doors.

Old standards have been swept away. Buying power has experienced a complete upheaval. The wealth of America's markets alone dwarfs that of ancient India.

To these markets Scientific Advertising is the "Open Sesame."

Its peaceful conquest marshals a power mightier than any army. Its printed word is more potent than the keenest sword.

Scientific Advertising is adequate, intelligent, honest application of proved laws and principles. It avoids meagerness of plan as it avoids mediocrity of execution. It shuns superficiality.

The success of its conquest depends on the experience, the ability, the character of those who wield its power. Its practice demands work.

Guided by their chart method of applying fundamental advertising principles, Johnson, Read & Company are able to plan with irresistible logic and to perform with scientific sequence. The conquest of markets, through such scientifically correct means, brings in its train lasting benefit to manufacturer, to dealer, and to consumer.

If you are interested in Scientific Advertising as practiced by this organization and symbolized by its seal, a conference—at our office or yours—is invited.



JOHNSON, READ
& COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Advertising

202 SOUTH STATE STREET CHICAGO
Charter Member American Association of Advertising Agencies

BENEFITS TO UTAH BY IRRIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Utah, the pioneer state in irrigation, has developed to a tremendous degree in the production of various crops, and as a result of turning barren wastes into highly cultivated lands by the utilization of water, now enjoys an average yearly revenue therefrom of \$44,500,000. Approximately 900,000 acres of land in Utah are now under irrigation. These facts are disclosed in a report prepared by C. J. Ulrich, assistant state engineer, at the request of the Western States Reclamation Association. The association was formed at a recent meeting of governors and officials of western states. Mr. Ulrich further reports that the irrigated areas of Utah now have a population of from 125,000 to 150,000 and have an assessed valuation of \$88,000,000.

PUBLIC PROTECTED IN LABOR AWARD

New York Decision on Garment Workers' Case Provides That Any Increased Cost Shall Not Be Passed on to Purchasers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There is more than local interest in the award of higher wages by Gov. Alfred E. Smith's special arbitration commission to settle the dispute in the cloak and suit industry. The workers get 15 per cent, or about one-half of what they demanded, but the public, invariably disregarded in settlements involving necessities, gets a promise that the advanced cost will not be passed on to them in the form of higher retail prices. By increased production on the part of the workers, and economies by the employers, the increase is to be absorbed by the industry, and not exacted from the public. Both sides have promised to abide by the decision, and the public presumably would have access to the Governor's commission if either of them failed to keep that promise.

The clauses in the decision stating what is considered to be something new in such documents read:

"The increased wage provided for is with the understanding that manufacturers and workers will cooperate to enable the industry itself to absorb the increases granted and thus avoid passing the burden to the purchasing public. The board understands that this will be done by increased production per capita on the part of the workers and the application of the most careful methods on the part of the employers to effect the reduction of costs entering into the manufactured article, and that both sides, in connection with this purpose, will cooperate loyally, utilizing the resources of publicity at the command of both organizations."

Working under agreement with their employers, the union men did not call a general strike to enforce their demand for more wages, but brought their contention to a climax when individual shop strikes were conducted. The employers, through their organization, then appealed to the public advertisements. The Governor invited both sides to meet him, and after that meeting appointed the arbitration board.

The arbitrators disapproved of all shop strikes, as violating the essence of general agreements, and also opposed lockouts. They noted that a collective bargaining agreement called for the utmost good faith on both sides, approved of the appeals made to the public and urged that every means to the full settlement of the industrial controversy be used.

Strikers Consent to Arbitration
LYNN, Massachusetts—Union workmen of all crafts affiliated with the Building Trades Council here to the number of 500, quit work at noon yesterday on contract jobs to back up the wage scale demands of the electrical workers, who have been on strike since January 1. The Electricians Union yesterday afternoon notified the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration that it was willing to refer its demands to arbitration. The Master Electricians Association had previously announced willingness to arbitrate.

Alpaca Strike Still On
HOLYOKE, Massachusetts—A conference with officials of the Farr Alpaca Company yesterday failed to settle the strike of the 140 employees of the night and day shifts of the crab room in the Number 3 Mill, which went out on Monday following the refusal of the company to grant a wage increase of 25 per cent. The minimum wage in the department is now \$23.90 a week.

Miners Explain Walkout
PITTSBURGH, Kansas—Kansas coal miners who went on strike on Monday will not be prosecuted, Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney-General, announced yesterday after he had questioned several miners. Mr. Hopkins said no evidence had been adduced that the strike was the result of a conspiracy. The miners told the Attorney-General that Monday was "blue Monday," and they simply did not work because they "did not feel like it." It was pointed out that frequently the miners do not work the Monday after a big "pay" on Saturday.

SOUTHERN FORESTRY CONGRESS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The second meeting of the Southern Forestry Congress will open here today and continue through January 30. It will be attended by national and state foresters, both professional and amateur; by forest conservationists, lumbermen, and representatives of allied industries, including the paper makers, as well as delegates from every state and city federation of women's clubs in the South. Delegates are expected from 15 southern states, and preparations are being made for the accommodation of approximately 1000 persons, delegates, and others interested, for the full period of the convention, the last session of which will be held in conjunction with the Louisiana Forestry Association. All sessions will be held in the Grunewald Hotel. The first convention of the Southern Forestry Congress met in Asheville, North Carolina, in 1916, and accomplished so much good that all the state forestry departments in

cluded have been busy ever since on work outlined at that meeting. One of the dominant figures at the congress will be Col. Henry S. Graves, chief forester of the United States Forestry Service, who will outline a national forestry policy on the first day of the convention. Henry E. Hardtner, of Ureia, president of the Louisiana Forestry Association, will be another prominent speaker, and the state foresters of Virginia, North Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Alabama, are down on the program for discussion of the forestry problem in their various states.

On January 31, the day following the closing session of the congress, all the delegates will be taken to the forests of young second growth pine at Slidell, about 30 miles from New Orleans, where reforestation has reached its highest development in the South.

ADVANCE SHOWN IN FACTORY WAGES

NEW YORK, New York—The average weekly wage of factory workers in New York State in December, 1919, was \$26.32, a new high record, it is shown by the statistics made public yesterday by the state Industrial Commission. The \$25 mark was passed in November, with average earnings of factory workers of \$25.37.

The low month of 1919, which was February, showed an average of \$22.07.

The commission's statement says it is not probable that earnings will continue to advance at the rate of the past few months. During 1919, factory workers' earnings advanced 13 per cent, while food costs advanced 5 per cent.

SCHOOL DOCTORS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Temporary appointments of a number of school health doctors were under fire here on Monday before the finance committee of the City Council. Several of the school doctors, supported by the grievance committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, complained of such appointments, inferring use for political purposes. Dr. J. D. Robertson, commissioner of health, denied the charges.

SIR G. PAISH ASKS DEBT CANCELLATION

Such Action by United States in Regard to Portion of French Obligation Would Save Europe From Crisis, He Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—In an address before the Commercial Club on Monday night, Sir George Paish of England said that if the United States would cancel a portion of the debt France and the other European countries owed to America it would preserve Europe from a crisis in which this country and the whole world might be involved. To end the general international financial trouble, he proposed a credit league in which investors of this country would be interested, as he phrased it. Such a league would simply be the pooling of the credit of the world in a sinking fund to reestablish credit generally. He intimated that in the event of the United States recognizing the debt owed France by the world and canceling a part of the French indebtedness to America, England could do the same, and moreover would guarantee any subsequent debts France might assume in this country.

Although speaking with reserve, he did not attempt to hide his belief that the situation in Europe was serious and that unless relief from present conditions was provided a state of anarchy might readily develop. He insisted that the Allies must stand together, that the League of Nations was a means whereby they might cooperate, and that for the general good Germany must be permitted to enter the League.

He closed his address with: "I am sure you will wish to preserve Europe in this crisis. If you do this you will be able to maintain the world's markets. If those markets go, it means disaster for all."

He forecast a general food shortage in 1921. "I think we are all eating too much," he summed up, "and unless economy prevails the world will be short of foodstuffs next year."

CHANGE IN MEDICAL LAW TO BE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The dismissal of the suit brought by Martin Wade of Madison, Indiana, against the school authorities of that city, seeking to enjoin them from continuing their alleged illegal practice of compelling school children to submit to compulsory medical examinations may be brought to the attention of the Indiana Legislature at its next session. Robert I. Marsh, who is connected with the Indiana Society for Medical Freedom, said that he proposed to go before the Legislature with the facts established in the Madison case to ask that the present medical inspection law be amended so that there can be no doubt as to its meaning. The action of Judge Francis Marion Griffiths of the Jefferson Circuit Court in dismissing the case on a technicality came as a surprise to the attorneys for the plaintiff. The suit was filed after a meeting had been held by parents of school children in the courthouse to discuss what action should be taken against the school authorities to prevent the disrobing of children and forced medical inspection.

COAL MINERS SEEK FURTHER ADVANCE

Arguments Before Commission Support Claim That Operators Are Making Excessive Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Arguments were made yesterday by the United Mine Workers of America before the coal commission investigating the bituminous coal industry, in support of their demand for a wage increase, with punitive overtime payments. They contended that a miner with a family should earn annually a minimum of \$2243 to live according to the standard assumed by them to be commensurate with the cost of living and at the same time afford a margin for cultural advancement.

All wage increases received by them since 1914, including the 14 per cent of December last, were said to be inadequate. It was stated further that the increases in miners' wages have not kept pace with increases in other industries; that regularity and continuity of employment are their economic right; that punitive overtime pay will tend to stabilize the work

day; and that the policy of the War Labor Board with respect to wages sanctions their demands.

The increase in the cost of coal to the consumer was said by the miners to be unjustified and not attributable to the increase in the cost of labor, but has been caused by excessive profits taken by the operators and the wholesale and retail trade.

It was charged that the operators have not absorbed the recent 14 per cent increase in wages as they were expected to do, but have passed it on to the public, and the operators are accused of overstating the earnings of miners to bolster their increase in prices.

FIRST STEPS TAKEN IN NEWBERRY TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—The trial in the case of Truman H. Newberry, United States Senator from Michigan, and other respondents, charged with using illegal means in Senator Newberry's election to the Senate, was opened here yesterday. The drawing of the jury was delayed until today, as six of the respondents were not able to reach the city. One hundred and twenty-three respondents, including Senator Newberry, were ordered to appear in court daily.

ANTI-VIVISECTION WORK PROGRESSING

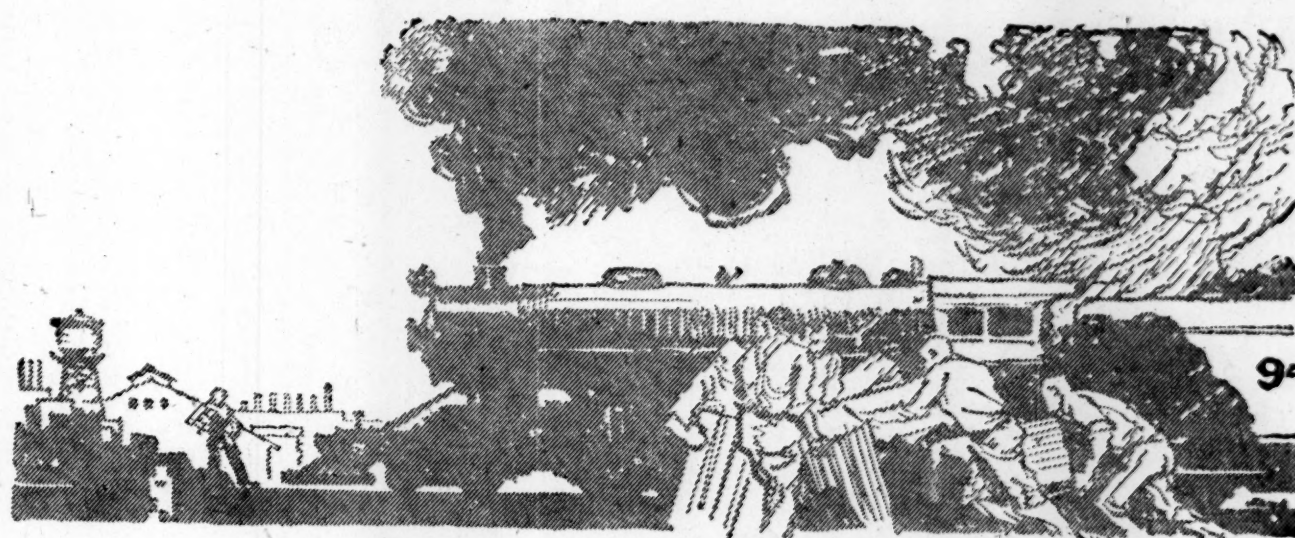
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Encouraging reports were received regarding the progress of anti-vivisection work at the twenty-fifth meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, held yesterday in Tremont Temple. Edward H. Clement, president of the society, said that the present is the time to end vivisection in the United States. As an example of the attempts of vivisectionists to expand their operations, he read an advertisement calling for dogs and cats. Another sign of the activity of vivisectionists, he declared, appears in the attempt to divert Red Cross funds. The report of Miss Minnie D. Banks, secretary, showed a large increase in membership and interest in the society's work. Arthur H. Hooper, the treasurer, presented a very satisfactory report.

HONOLULU FISH CANNERY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Mainland capital is planning the erection of a large and modern fish cannery in Honolulu, and application has been made to the Harbor Board for the lease of a tract of land on the waterfront as a site for the cannery building and subsidiary industries.



Carrying a Ton a Mile for less than a Cent

Freight rates have played a very small part in the rising cost of living.

Other causes—the waste of war, under-production, credit inflation—have added dollars to the cost of the necessities of life, while freight charges have added only cents.

The average charge for hauling a ton of freight a mile is less than a cent.

A suit of clothing that sold for \$30 before the war was carried 2,265 miles by rail from Chicago to Los Angeles for 16½ cents.

Now the freight charge is 22 cents and the suit sells for \$50.

The cost of the suit has increased 20 dollars.

The freight on it has increased only 5½ cents.

Other transportation charges enter into the cost of the finished article—carrying the wool to the mills and the cloth to the tailors—but these other charges amount to but a few cents more.

The \$10 pair of shoes that used to sell for \$5 goes from the New England factory to the Florida dealer for a freight charge of 5½ cents—only one cent more than the pre-war rate.

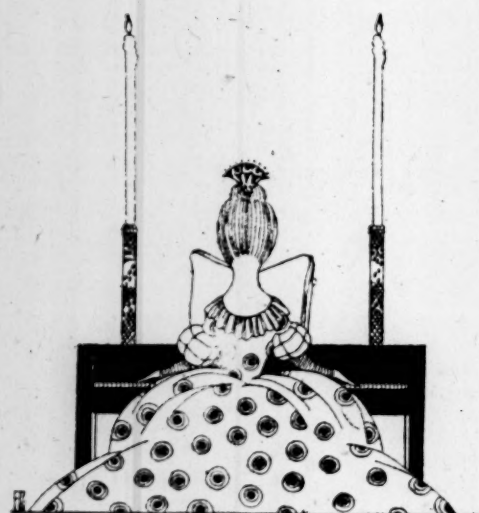
Beef pays only two-thirds of a cent a pound freight from Chicago to New York.

American freight rates are the lowest in the world.

*This advertisement is published by the
Association of Railway Executives*

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York

Wanamaker's



MUSIC

To Make Hearts Glad

Can you remember the time when there were no reproducing pianos? . . . When music was something that only a few, comparatively, could enjoy?

But think of the change! . . . All the good music that the world has known can be a part of your daily life—played by you, if you like, on your player or reproducing piano.

Or, if you prefer the phonograph—to hear the voice of the singer, or the exact playing of the orchestra—you have only to wind the spring!

Our Part

—in this new order of things is to provide the means; and we take a deep interest in the mechanical side of the proposition, because much depends upon the mechanism of the instrument you buy.

First, we place the Chickering-Ampico reproducing piano. To us it is ever a joy. We like to talk about it; to hear it; to praise it; to live with it. But there are more than 70 makes, styles, sizes and grades of pianos and player-pianos on the complete Wanamaker roll of honor. If you have an opinion, or a desire, satisfy it.

On the Other Hand

—are the phonographs: the voices of the world; the orchestras; the violins; the cellos; the bands; the musical instruments of all kinds. What an opportunity!

Can it be that there is someone somewhere who does not like music—who can find nothing noble, inspiring, or beautiful in it? . . . If so, we have not found him. Music here is the universal language.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

KANSAS INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COURT

Terms of Bill Just Adopted by State Legislature Show Wide Departure From Previous Laws on Subject in America

The Christian Science Monitor prints today the first of three articles giving the specific terms of the new industrial relations court plan, just adopted by the Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The Kansas law to establish a court of industrial relations to handle and settle all controversies in industries concerned with the manufacture and preparation of food and clothing, the production of fuel and the carrying on of transportation, is a wide variation from any previous legislation on the subject in this country. The employers, who have bitterly opposed the bill, have called the measure "paternalism" while the labor unions, who fought the measure industriously, have termed the plan "state socialism."

Kansas just calls it regulation of essential industries and for the present, at least, is concerned with seeing how the bill works and what it does. The people of the State are actually hoping that the court the law creates will never have anything to do. They earnestly hope that having the law on the statute books will work toward a settlement of wage disputes between Capital and Labor amicably and satisfactorily to all sides without the intervention of the court. Public opinion, particularly when backed with a good law, has wonderful potentialities, and it is thought by many people in the State that the law will furnish the State with a tribunal with nothing to do. If such is the case, Kansas is going to be exceedingly well satisfied with the work of the special session. Both Labor and Capital, being opposed to the law, will try to keep their controversies away from the court. In order to do this production must continue in an orderly and regular fashion and up to the mark of the period directly before the enactment of the law. Labor and Capital must dwell in peace and harmony in order to keep out of the court. There is a strong belief among many that this is exactly what is going to happen.

An Impartial Tribunal

The Kansas law is not compulsory arbitration, or any other form of arbitration. It is not a board of conciliation nor anything else with the idea of being an arbiter to settle disputes. By the terms of the law the members cannot be connected in any way with either organized Labor or organized Capital. They are to be an impartial tribunal which will go into the merits of every controversy in readiness to receive any evidence either side has to offer, make their own investigation and then decide upon an award. The court represents the entire public solely. It does not have one member representing Labor, one Capital, and one the public. In definite terms the bill sets out that everything connected with the preparation and manufacture of foods and clothing, the production of fuels and transportation, is affected "with a public interest and therefore subject to supervision by the State for the purpose of preserving the public peace, the public health, preventing industrial strife, disorder, and waste and securing the orderly conduct of the businesses directly affecting the living conditions of the people of this State and in the promotion of the public welfare."

Duties Set Forth

The duties of the court are explained carefully in Section 7 of the bill, which says:

"In case of a controversy arising between employers and workers, or between groups or crafts of workers, engaged in any of said industries, employments, public utilities, or common carriers, if it shall appear to said court of industrial relations that said controversy may endanger the continuity or efficiency of service of any of said industries, employments, public utilities or common carriers, or affect the production or transportation of the necessities of life affected or produced by said industries or employments, or produce industrial strife, disorder, or waste, or endanger the orderly operation of such industries, employments, public utilities, or common carriers, and thereby endanger the public peace or threaten the public health, full power, authority, and jurisdiction are hereby granted to said court of industrial relations, upon its own initiative, to summon all necessary parties before it and to investigate said controversy, and to make such temporary findings and orders as may be necessary to preserve the public peace and welfare, and to preserve and protect the status of the parties, and to make such investigations, and to take evidence and to examine all necessary records, and to investigate conditions surrounding the workers, and to consider the wages paid to Labor, and the return accruing to Capital, and the rights and wel-

fare of the public, and all other matters affecting the conduct of said industries, employments, public utilities, or common carriers, and to settle and adjust all such controversies by such findings and orders as provided in this act."

Gov. Henry J. Allen has signed the bill, and it has been published in the official state paper. He has appointed W. L. Huggins, Clyde M. Reed, and George Ward members of the court.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, January 27

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—Phil. Karl of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—S. O. Barton of McElwain Chicago Co.; Touraine.

Chicago, Ill.—O. E. Hagen of Tucker & Hagen; Bellevue.

Dallas, Texas—F. A. Brown; United States.

El Paso, Texas—W. L. Shelby of Shelby Shoe Co.; United States.

Evansville, Ind.—W. H. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; United States.

Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. and H. R. Barton of McElwain Barton Co.; Touraine.

Kansas City, Mo.—E. E. Haden; United States.

Lynchburg, Va.—E. L. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Nashville, Tenn.—J. M. Hollins of Hollins Shoes & Co.; United States.

New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbus Street.

New York City—A. Bradshaw of Perry Dame & Co.; United States.

New York City—J. H. Purdy.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. G. Sautters; United States.

San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln Street.

San Francisco, Cal.—I. Gardner; United States.

San Francisco, Cal.—G. R. Weeks of William Marvin Co.; Touraine.

Seattle, Wash.—S. H. Simmons; United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—M. Lipchitz; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

TO OPEN NEW ARCTIC ROUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Considerable freight bound for the north country will this year be taken "in" by way of Peace River, instead of Ft. McMurray as formerly. To facilitate this, a weekly steamer service will be put on next summer between Hudson's Hope and Vermilion Chutes. From two to three weeks can be saved on the Peace River route, as compared with the McMurray route. Two boats, the D. A. Thomas and the Lady Mackworth, will be in commission on the Peace River this coming summer. Improved facilities for portaging at the chutes have been provided, and on the northern side of the chutes connection will be made with the Lamson-Hubbard boat, the Slave River. A new steamer now being built at Ft. Smith by the Lamson-Hubbard Company will be in operation on the Mackenzie River below Fitzgerald, and in this way a complete rail and water service from Edmonton to the Arctic, via Peace River, will be given.

UNPRECEDENTED RETAIL TRADE

Business of Representative Concerns in the Last Year Exceeds All Previous Records—Many New Stores Established

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Never in the history of chain stores and mail order houses have sales reached such large totals as were recorded last year. Not only were the sales of all the companies 22 per cent greater than in 1918, but individual increases show gains as high as 35 per cent. The ratio of increase shown for December over December, 1918, of practically every one of the companies, averaged close to 30 per cent.

Sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co., the big mail order house, for the last 12 months reached \$27,930,025, a gain of nearly \$6,000,000 over 1918. F. W. Woolworth & Co.'s sales for 12 months were \$119,491,033. The increase in number of stores is remarkable. One concern operating the largest retail grocery business in the United States, was conducting 3928 stores at the close of its last fiscal year, compared with 3802 the year before, and Woolworth establishments, as of June, 1919, totaled 1056, with 175 more in Canada and England, compared with 935 in this country the previous year. The American Stores Company has 1300 or more stores; J. C. Penney, 197; S. S. Kresge, 188; S. H. Kress, 144; and McCrory Stores, 150.

Below are compared December and annual sales of representative companies in the chain store retail and mail order trade, with percentage increases. Where December and 12 months' sales are not available, the latest figures published are used:

	1919	1918	% Inc. year
Sears-Roebuck—			
December	\$20,957,276	\$22,744,842	38.3
12 months	\$27,930,025	\$19,822,074	29.9
Montgomery-Ward—			
December	1,297,500,000	76,168,848	28
12 months	13,374,740	15,422,144	25.6
Woolworth—			
December	11,491,033	107,179,411	11.5
12 months	115,000,000	62,315,465	20
American Stores—			
December	4,268,152	36,309,514	17.6
12 months	3,233,313	2,559,899	26.3
November	25,479,776	18,809,754	35.5
12 months	4,430,976	3,537,852	25.2
J. C. Penney—			
December	1,062,788	876,541	23.9
12 months	9,597,363	8,082,531	18.4
McCrory Stores—			
December	1,062,788	876,541	23.9
12 months	9,597,363	8,082,531	18.4

*Month. †Company does not publish monthly sales. ‡Estimated.

COLD STORAGE STOCKS DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a report, concerning the stocks of food in cold storage in Canada on January 1, 1920. There were 14,659 223 pounds of

creamery and 806,193 pounds of dairy butter in cold storage on January 1. While in the case of creamery butter there was an increase of some 22 per cent over last year, dairy butter was held in considerably less quantities. The amount of oleomargarine in storage was 726,234 pounds, which, while 6 per cent less than that held last January, was 69 per cent more than last month. Cheese in storage amounted to over 27,000,000 pounds, or five times more than in January, 1919. Eggs also show a considerable increase over the preceding year, the number in cold storage being 2,902, 115 dozen. The stocks of meat in cold storage generally show a considerable decrease, as compared with last year, while the same may be said of poultry and fish stocks.

CANADA'S BIG ASBESTOS OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—The report on the mining operations in the Province of Quebec during the past year shows that the total value of the production of its mines and quarries was the highest ever recorded. It reached \$18,707,762. Of this large total, asbestos was responsible for \$9,015,899, or practically 50 per cent. When it is remembered that the report embodies in the total value of the production of the mines and quarries building materials, such as brick, cement, granite, lime, drain and sewer pipes, and pottery, the importance of the asbestos industry stands out still clearer. Practically the total output of asbestos is exported, thereby bringing into the country a large sum of money. The electrical, chemical, mechanical and building arts of the world call on Canada for asbestos in greater and greater quantities. The United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Australia, and Japan consume large quantities, and it is to the eastern townships of the Province of Quebec that they must come for the bulk of their requirements. The total consumption of asbestos during 1918 was about 155,000 tons. Of this, Canada supplied over 142,000 tons. The great asbestos district of the world is at Thetford Mines, Quebec.

SHIPYARD OWNERS IN CANADA SEEK SUBSIDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Some little time back, as reported at the time by the Canadian News Office, a delegation of shipyard owners waited upon the government, asking for a subsidy for a term of years to enable them to carry on their activities. A short time ago another delegation, this time representing returned soldiers who are employed in Canadian shipyards, waited upon the government, and also urged a bounty on shipbuilding in the Dominion. In the course of the memorandum which was submitted by the delegation, it was stated that "in the event of this bonus being granted, and the work continued, each company would appoint a returned man at its own expense, to safeguard the interests of the returned men. The companies further agreed that at least 25 per cent of the entire working force in each year would consist of returned men, if such men were available. "Some of the yards were not running at full capacity, this being due to the lack of contracts. Should no contracts be available, through outside competition, in all probability these yards would close down permanently, thus forcing us to seek new lines, and to change our vocation, which, under the present industrial conditions would be a manifest hardship to many of the men affected. Another phase of this end of the subject is, that many now employed in this work have based their whole future practically upon the assumption that it would be a permanent vocation for them, and they have protected themselves by taking courses in vocational training best suited for this work, with this idea in view."

The memorandum further states that "this is one of the most important factors in connection with the future of the industry in this country, and has a very vital bearing upon the employment question, affecting a large percentage of returned men. This question also affects a great many men

employed in allied industries, so that the entire matter is very far-reaching in its scope. At this time," the memorandum concludes, "when every effort is being bent toward a greater production of Canadian goods by Canadians, it would seem expedient to encourage a business that promises to contribute so materially to the industrial welfare and commercial prosperity, for which all true Canadians are striving." At the conclusion of the sitting, the government promised the delegation to fully consider the matter.

FARM SURVEYS OF GREAT VALUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Farm surveys instituted by the Hearst government have proved to be of such value, that the Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture in the Drury government, intends to make provision for doubling the number of surveys. "The main reason for the depopulation of rural Ontario," he says, "is economic. To make country life more attractive we have to change our educational system, push hydro and good roads out to the farms, and, above all, make farming remunerative. Figures that we have gleaned from the surveys of our provincial accountants show that the farmer gets about an average of 30 cents an hour for an 11-hour day. After five generations have toiled on a farm, the land will not sell for more than \$25 an acre above the value of the buildings on it. Still, some say farmers are profiteers." The farm surveys are conducted by Prof. A. Leitch, who, last year, surveyed over 800 farms in the counties of Peel, Dundas, and Oxford.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES FOR BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—An order has been received by the Canadian War Commission from the Belgian Minister of War for \$10,000,000 worth of railway equipment subject to an arrangement of credit facilities. The order includes 15 locomotives and 3000 cars, and it will be divided between Canadian firms.

COAL OPERATORS IN ALBERTA REORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—Further complications in the coal mining situation in Alberta have arisen, through the establishment of a dual organization among the mine operators. For some time past there has been more or less a difference of opinion among the members of the Western Coal Operators Association, and this has now led to a breach in its ranks. Several of the operators, especially in the Drumheller field, have broken away altogether from that organization, and formed one of their own.

The opinion exists in many quarters that the coal situation in Alberta will never be righted, until a differential rate is given the consumer for loading up winter supplies during the summer and early fall. While this has been suggested, it has been impossible to secure a lower freight rate during the quiet season, although there are thousands of cars lying idle. Morgan Lewis, special representative of the United Mine Workers of America, expresses the opinion that the dual organization among the mine operators will complicate the work of the international organization. The situation, however, he considers not alarming, since it is a well-known fact that the Drumheller operators are strongly in favor of the United Mine Workers of America.

HAWAII TO ENFORCE DRY LAW

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The National Prohibition Law, which went into effect January 17, repealed the Sheppard law under which the territory of Hawaii has been dry since early in 1918, according to Col. Howard Hathaway, Collector of Internal Revenue. Colonel Hathaway will act as Hawaii's prohibition enforcing officer, and the internal revenue department, with the aid of territorial and municipal authorities, has made elaborate plans to prevent violations of the law.

New Issue

Tax Exempt in Massachusetts

\$7,500,000

Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation

(A Massachusetts Corporation)

First Preferred Stock, 8% Cumulative

Entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of 8% per annum, payable quarterly, February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1. Having preference over the Class A Common Shares and the Common Shares as to dividends and as to assets in liquidation. Redeemable as a whole, or in part for sinking fund, by lot, at 110 and accrued dividends, on four weeks' notice. Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, and Mercantile Trust Company, New York, Transfer Agents. First National Bank of Boston and Equitable Trust Company, New York, Registrars. Par value, \$100.

CAPITALIZATION

(after giving effect to this financing)

	Authorized	Outstanding
First Mortgage 7% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds	\$30,000,000	\$12,500,000
First Preferred Stock, 8% Cumulative	7,500,000	7,500,000
Common Shares, Class A, entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of \$4 per share per annum, but no more	80,000 sh.	80,000 sh.
Common Shares	250,000 sh.	250,000 sh.

The Class A Common Shares and the Common Shares are of equal status as to assets, and have a nominal or par value of \$5 a share as under Massachusetts laws a nominal or par value of at least \$5 a share is required.

From a letter of Mr. T. H. Wickwire, Jr., we summarize as follows:

BUSINESS The Clinton-Wright Wire Company, one of the largest manufacturers of wire, rope, wire screening, wire netting, wire fences, wire hardware, and wire specialties, is merging with the Wickwire Steel Company, an extensive manufacturer of pig iron, steel ingots, wire rods and other high-grade steel wire products, and is changing its name to Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation, thus forming a large and important industry, independent and self-contained, with complete and modern plants in which will be carried forward all the steps of production and manufacture in the steel wire business. The constituent companies have an average commercial record of more than fifty years.

MANAGEMENT The Board of Directors will include the men who were responsible for the building up of the larger units of the constituent companies.

SALES The average annual sales of the merged companies in the last three fiscal years ended on or before April 1, 1919, have been over \$21,300,000. Current sales are at rate of over \$30,000,000. It is estimated that the sales for 1920 will be in excess of \$35,000,000.

PROFITS The average annual net profits for these three years after adequate maintenance charges, but before depreciation and Federal taxes, have aggregated \$3,472,049, the balance after deducting interest on the new first mortgage bonds, being \$2,597,049 or 4.33 times the annual dividend requirement of the First Preferred Stock. From these profits there has been charged for depreciation the average amount of \$602,597. It is estimated that the profits for 1920 will show a substantial increase.

ASSETS The fixed assets are appraised at a sound value of \$20,117,000. The net quick assets, as audited, amount to \$9,564,302, or over \$127 for each share of First Preferred Stock. The total net assets are in excess of \$32,500,000, the balance after deducting the first mortgage bonds, being \$267 for each share of First Preferred Stock.

SINKING FUND The Articles of Incorporation provide an annual sinking fund, commencing in 1923, which is estimated to retire the entire present issue within 20 years.

Interim receipts of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, will be issued, exchangeable for the definitive shares, when, as, and if issued and delivered to us.

We recommend this Preferred Stock for Investment

Price, 99 and accrued dividend

E. H. Rollins & Sons

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Merchants Securities Corporation

(of Worcester)

The statements contained in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable.

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Pacific Gas and Electric
Company of California
First Preferred
6% Cumulative
Stock
Par Value \$100
Price at Market
Yielding About 7%

Well-maintained property is behind this security

That the physical property back of this security is properly maintained is disclosed by the fact that the company during the past 10 years has reinvested over 70% of its net earnings to build better property and to give better and extended service.

The consistent policy of conservation of assets assures the continued earning ability of this security and makes it a sound and profitable investment for your savings. Write today for information.

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GAIN CONSUMERS' SOLICITED

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BOSTON SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET

Prices Hold Firm All Round—Demand for All Grades Is Good—Foreign Buyers Waiting a Suitable Opportunity

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Conditions in the Boston shoe market continue active. Buyers are anticipating their needs to a remarkable extent, as the prospects of getting a normal supply of goods during 1920 are not at all assuring. Never in the history of the trade were shoe manufacturers so generally overstocked nor were there so many buyers unable to place contracts. The restricted output of the factories influences buyers not to delay case orders until the usual time for doing so.

Heavy leather is strong, with the better grades up a cent or two. Light leather is high and well sold, with foreign buyers ready to purchase at the first good opportunity.

Packer Hide Market

Trading in the packer hide market has fallen off in volume. Prices are strong. All grades moved up from 1 to 3 cents from last week's quotations, and, considering that the chief business is in winter hides, grubby, long-haired, and weighted with undesirable substances, the market has a very firm appearance. The poorest hides of the year will figure in the business until the shedding season, but so far the quality has not been as much of a handicap to the packers as is generally the case.

Advices up to January 23 show sales to be active, selections broad, and prices slightly advanced, country hides not excepted.

Leather Markets

The leather markets have rallied from what looked to be the slump predicted by many. Last week sole leather dealers reported a steadily increasing business, prices being firmly held on all grades and selections. Values in upper leathers have been difficult to keep from recessions, especially in the heavier grades. The market is now steady, however, in consequence of the advance in the price of hides.

Choice selections of calf, and side upper leather remained firm throughout the dull spell, and prices now vary little from the top figures quoted last fall. The late advance in raw stock precludes any marked reaction at present. With the large consumption of leather, prices are likely to remain firm through the spring run.

Dealers in glazed kid report no change in general conditions. Quotations on the choicest qualities range from \$1.50 to \$1.65. There is little such stock on the market, but grades under constitute the major part of the demand. Skins from \$1 to \$1.35 are in good request and are well sold up. There are fair-sized lots of glazed kid, termed job lots, to be had from 60 cents, but reliable stock is expected to hold at the present quotations for several months.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:
Last
March 35.80 36.08 35.80 36.05
May 35.97 36.24 35.97 36.16
July 36.12 36.39 36.12 36.21
October 36.27 36.54 36.27 36.36
December 36.42 36.69 36.42 36.51
Spots 25.05, down 10 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:
Last
March 37.52 37.55 37.52 37.48
May 37.60 37.63 37.60 37.55

KENNECOTT COPPER

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In a letter to the syndicate underwriting the \$15,000,000 7 per cent bonds of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, President Birch says that on the completion of the sale of the bonds and the retirement of the \$12,000,000 6 per cent notes falling due on March 1, the company will have a net working capital, based on the last available balance sheet, November 30, 1919, of approximately \$11,000,000. This does not include any of the advances, amounting to \$9,000,000, made to subsidiary companies, nor any portion of their working capital.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)
CORN—Open High Low Close
January 1.45 1.45 1.44 1.45
February 1.40 1.39 1.40 1.40
May 1.25 1.25 1.24 1.25
July 1.22 1.22 1.21 1.22
Oats—
May83 .83 .82 .83
July75 .75 .74 .75
Wheat—
January 29.50 29.50 29.50 29.50
May 29.30 29.35 29.27 29.27
Lard—
January 23.40 23.15 23.40 23.40
May 24.15 24.15 24.15 24.00
July 24.45 24.30 24.35 24.35

UNITED STATES STEEL

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Steel Corporation reports the following earnings for the quarter ended December 31, 1919: Net earnings \$2,781,202, surplus after dividends and all deductions \$5,222,225. These figures compare with those for the quarter ended September 30, 1919, of \$40,177,232 and \$11,105,167 respectively.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Am Int Corp	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Int Corp	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Loco	99	100 1/2	99	99 1/2
Am Sugar	125 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
Am Bosh	120	124 1/2	120	123 1/2
Am Can	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Am Smelters	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Am Car & Pdry	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Am T & T	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Am Woolen	154 1/2	156 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2
Amaco	62	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atchafalpa	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
A G & W L	161 1/2	165	161 1/2	165
B & O	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Bald Loco	117 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Beth Steel	97	98 1/2	97	98
Can Pacific	128	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Can Leather	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Chandler	132 1/2	137 1/2	132 1/2	135 1/2
Chl. M & S P	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chl. M & S P	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Corn Prods	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Crucible Steel	227 1/2	233	225	225 1/2
Cuba Cane Sugar	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Cuba Cane Sugar	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
End Johnson	140	140 1/2	140	140 1/2
General Motors	201	205	201 1/2	201 1/2
Goodrich	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Int Paper	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Inspiration	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Kennecott	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	31
Marine	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Marine pfd	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Max Motor	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Mex Pet	200	202 1/2	199	200 1/2
Middle	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Mo Pacific	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
N Y Central	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
N Y N H & H	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
No Pacific	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Rep Iron & Steel	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Reading	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Royal Dutch N Y	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Sinclair	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
So Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Studebaker	104	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Texas Co	203	204 1/2	203 1/2	203 1/2
Transcontinental	37	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Transcon Oil	27	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Union Pacific	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
U S Rubber	126 1/2	128 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
U S Smelting	70 1/2	72	70 1/2	71 1/2
U S Steel	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Utah Copper	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
U S Realty	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Westinghouse	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Wilkes-Schmidt	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Worthington Pump	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Total sales	681,200 shares			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2 s	98.86	99.00	98.86	98.90
Lib 1st 4s	91.70	91.70	91.66	91.65
Lib 2d 4s	90.80	90.80	90.66	90.70
Lib 1st 4 1/2 s	92.12	92.20	92.08	92.10
Lib 2d 4 1/2 s	91.10	91.10	90.98	91.10
Lib 3d 4 1/2 s	93.50	93.56	93.30	93.36
Lib 4th 4 1/2 s	91.32	91.32	91.10	91.16
Lib 4 1/2 s	98.34	98.40	98.32	98.36
Lib 3 1/2 s	98.38	98.38	98.30	98.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Anglo-French 5s	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	95 1/2	96	95 1/2	95 1/2
City of Bordeaux 6s	91	91	91	91
City of Lyons 6s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
City of Marseilles 6s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1921	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	95
Un King 5 1/2s 1922	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1923	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1927	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2

LEADING NOVEMBER EXPORTS

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton will head the American 1919 export list with a record value of \$1,313,000,000. At recent monthly averages it may be over \$1,400,000,000. For November alone the exports of cotton, raw and manufactured, exceed by \$13,000,000 the total export gain of \$109,000,000 made over October. Declines in other staple and current exports from the October figures were the rule in November.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN GOLD

LONDON, England—Gold sold at 116s. 6d. a fine ounce yesterday, an advance of 6d. over Monday's record.



MUNICIPAL BONDS

Yielding from 4.65% to 5.50%

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Issue	Maturity	Price to Yield Per Cent
Utah, State of, Road 4 1/2's	July 1, 1937	4.65
Mills Co., Ia., Funding 5's	1927 to 1932	4.70
Palo Alto Co., Ia., Funding 5's	1921 to 1937	4.70
Salt Lake City, Utah, Sch. Dist. 5's	July 1, 1939	4.75
Superior, Wis., Sch. 5's	1931 to 1939	4.75
Waterloo, Ia., Bridge 5's	1922 to 1938	4.75
Ottumwa, Ia., Park 5's	1921 to 1926	4.75
Cattin Tp., Ill., H. S. Dist. 5 1/2's	1922 to 1933	4.80
Youngstown, O., City Sch. Dist. 5's	1924 to 1930	4.80
Glidden, Ia., Sch. Bldg. 5's	1924 to 1939	4.80
Whiting, Ia., Con. Ind. Sch. Dist. 5's	1922 to 1939	4.80
Oakland Co., Mich., Highway Imp. 5 1/2's	1925 to 1929	4.85
St. Clair Co., Mich., Highway Imp. 5 1/2's	1921 to 1929	4.85
Monroe Co., Mich., Highway Imp. 5 1/2's	1920 to 1929	4.85
Macomb Co., Mich., Highway Imp. 6's	1921 to 1929	4.85
Cleveland Heights, O., Sch. Dist. 5's	1941 to 1944	4.85
Chattanooga, Tenn., St. Imp. 5's	1924 to 1931	4.85
Knoxville, Tenn., Refunding 5's	1921 to 1935	4.85
Redfield, Ia., Ind. Sch. Dist. 5's	1924 to 1936	4.85
Osceola, Ia., Ind. Sch. Dist. 5's	Jan. 1, 1939	4.85
Barnes City, Ia., Sch. 5's	1924 to 1939	4.85
Stanwood, Ia., Con. Ind. Sch. Dist. 5's	1922 to 1939	4.85
University Place, Neb., Sch. Dist. 5 1/2's	1924 to 1939	4.90
Bayard, Neb., City Sch. Dist. 5 1/2's	1925 to 1944	5.00
Lexington, Neb., General Fund Paving 5's	Oct. 1, 1938	5.10
McKenzie Co., N. D., Direct Obligation 6's	Apr. 1, 1923	5.25
Nampa Highway Dist., Ida., 5 1/2's	July 1, 1939	5.25
Minidoka Co., Ida., Highway Dist. 6's	1930 to 1937	5.30
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., Imp. 6's	June 1, 1939	5.40
Bushnell, Neb., Funding 6's	July 1, 1939	5.50

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT

Union Trust Company

CHICAGO

Telephone: Central 523

ANOTHER BIG BREAK IN EXCHANGE RATES

NEW YORK, New York—Yesterday afternoon the break in the exchange rates made further progress. Demand sterling at 3.55 1/2 showed a loss of nearly 3 cents from Monday's close. Cables fell to 3.56. Francs dropped to 12.93 for cables and 12.95 for checks, and lire were quoted at 15 for cables and 15.02 for checks. Marks receded 6 points from the early rally, touching 104, or only 2 points above the previous low record. Belgian dropped to 13.25 for cables and 13.27 for checks.

The closing quotations were lower still: Sterling 60-day bills 3.51 1/2, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.51 1/2, demand 3.55, cables 3.55 1/2. Francs demand 12.92, cables 12.90. Belgian francs demand 13.22, cables 13.20. Guilems demand 15.00, cables 14.98. Marks demand 1.03, cables 1.05. Time loans were strong, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months 7 1/2 @ 8. Mercantile paper 6 per cent. Call money strong, high 10, low 8, ruling rate 8, closing bid 9, offered at 10, last loan 10, bank acceptances 5 1/4.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Alma Explosives	8 1/2	8 3/4
Allied Packers	27	32
Amer Safety Razor	14	14 1/4
Carib Synd	4	4 1/2
Chalmers Motors	5	8
Cities S Bkrs Cfs	43	43 1/4
General Asphalt	118 1/2	119
General Motors (new)	21 1/2	22
Guffey Gillespie	45	49
Hendee Mfg	34	35
Houston Oil	125	132
Ind Pkg	17 1/2	18
Int Petrol	63	69
Invincible Oil	24	26
Merritt	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ohio Body	33	35
Pearless	44	45
Retail Candy	15 1/2	16
Sunoco Petrol	14	14 1/4
Submarine Bond	15 1/2	16
Texas Co (new)	62	63
White Oil	28	28 1/4

NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, New York—The growth of the natural gas industry in the United States is outlined by George Otis Smith of the United States Geological Survey. In 1908, he says, 21,000 wells were producing 402,000,000 cubic feet; 10 years later 39,000 wells had practically doubled that output. In the same period the number of industrial consumers had increased about 50 per cent, and the number of domestic consumers had almost doubled.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

December—	1919	Increase
Operating revenue	\$5,603,226	\$129,206
Operating expenses	1,013,312	1,061,021
12 Months—		
Operating revenue	110,819,315	12,226,150
Operating expenses	33,570,056	1,544,343

LIVE-STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The following comparative table gives the live-stock receipts at Chicago for the week ended January 24:

	Last week	Prev. week
Hogs	240,570	265,381
Cattle	105,687	87,971
Sheep	67,329	81,579
Total	414,296	434,931

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

		Adv
Am Tel	98 1/2	%
A A Ch com	98 1/2	1
Am Bosch Mag	122	3 1/2
Am Wool com	158 1/2	5 1/2
Am Zinc	19 1/2	%
Arizona Com	12 1/2	%
Booth Fish	13 1/2	%
Boston Elev	65 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Me	32 1/2	%
Butte & Sup	27 1/2	%
Cal & Ariz	66	1
Cal & Hecla	290	%
Copper Range	46	%
Davis Daly	12	%
East Butte	14 1/2	%
Eastern Mass	20	%
Fairbanks	79	%
Granby	45 1/2	%
Gorton-Pew	25 1/2	%
Gray & Davis	45 1/2	%
Greene-Can	45 1/2	%
Isle Royale	32 1/2	1 1/2
Lake Copper	48	%
Mass El pfd	11 1/2	%
Mass Gas	72 1/2	%
May-Old Col	8 1/2	1 1/2
Miami	24 1/2	%
Mohawk	68 1/2	%
Mullins Body	47 1/2	%
N Y N H & H	26 1/2	%
North Butte	16 1/2	1 1/2
Old Dominion	36	%
Osceola	50 1/2	%
Parish & Bing	43 1/2	%
Pond Creek	22 1/2	1 1/2
Punta Alegre	90 1/2	%
Root & Van Der	52	%
Stewart	47	2
Swift & Co	127 1/2	1 1/2
United Fruit	198 1/2	2 1/2
United Shoe	47	1 1/2
U S Smelting	71	1

*New York quotation.

BOSTON WHARF COMPANY

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The annual report of the Boston Wharf Company for the 1919 calendar year shows earnings of \$417,554, compared with \$432,091 in 1918 and \$408,030 in 1917. The company paid 5 per cent dividends calling for \$300,000, set aside \$2974 for net cost of all repairs and renewals during the year, and

THEATERS

"Cinderella" at Drury Lane
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — "Cinderella" is surely the best and prettiest of all pantomime stories and the production this year at Drury Lane Theater is well worthy of the subject.

The story as given at Drury Lane is not so sadly mutilated as is sometimes the case in modern productions, though a certain amount has been added to it. Our first meeting with Cinderella does not take place in her chimney corner, but in a woodland glade; nor is she in rags, but in a very neat-fitting frock of some soft gray material, which puts to the blush the vulgar finery of her stepsisters. To the woodland glade comes Prince Charming, and here he first sets eyes upon, and of course falls in love with, Cinderella. And it is in consequence of this meeting that the great ball is arranged with an invitation list designed to include the little drudge. This, though perhaps it robs the story of some of its happy fairy chance, adds some good scenes to the play.

Then again when Cinderella, purposely left behind by her jealous step-sisters and their mother, receives in her chimney corner a momentous visit from her Fairy Godmother, the great lady does not merely bring the pumpkin coach, the fairy dress, and the glass slippers into being with a wave of her wand, but wafts Cinderella and the audience along with her to Fairyland, where we see all these beautiful things in process of manufacture. Fairy looms are at work weaving the fairy silk ball dress, fairy hands at work, with little silver hammers, hammering and shaping out the delicate fairy jewelry on little silver anvils; fairy glass blowers busy blowing the little glass slippers; and in the background a great golden trap containing the six little white mice shortly to be changed, in a twinkling, into six real, live, mouse-colored ponies, then six little green lizards become six little footmen, and a huge pumpkin opens like a jewel-case, revealing the gilded coach inside, and Cinderella is driven off to the ball amid a scene of splendor as dazzling as the hand of man can execute, or the heart of a child conceive. The scene which takes the place of the old-time transformation scene is well placed in the middle, rather than at the end of the play; and one's view and tranquility are not interrupted by a restless audience anxious to collect their traps and wraps and catch the last train home to the suburbs.

All the while Cinderella has been cheerfully doing the work of a willing drudge in her workaday world, she is unconsciously contributing material to these rewards that are being prepared for us in Fairyland.

The ball at the Prince's palace, though, of course, not quite equal to Fairyland is still very beautiful, after the style of Watteau. Watteau scenery in the back and Watteau dresses in the foreground.

The next scene is on the way home from the ball. An attractive highwayman "holds up" the Baron and his wife and stepdaughters, and then invites them, a la Claude Duval, to tread a measure with him on the green sward. After this they are free to go home, while he walks off arm in arm with a policeman called to arrest him. Cinderella comes on wearily trudging home in her plain gray workaday frock, clasping in her arms one precious little glass slipper, the sole memento of her triumph.

Next comes a funny scene at a country inn, where the principal comedian is a real, live and clever horse. Here the Prince's proclamation is read, and then follows a scene where Cinderella is again left behind, while her step-sisters go to the "trying on" at the palace. Dandini, the Prince's go-between, rescues Cinderella from the turret after some marvelous balancing work with a ladder. Then comes her final triumph, and a real old-fashioned harlequinade: Harlequin, Columbine, Clown, Pantaloon, Policeman, and sausages all complete, and the whole affair, like Cinderella's ball, comes to an end at midnight.

The two essentials of a pantomime are beauty and fun. In both of these Drury Lane acts up to her highest traditions. Of the beauty we have already spoken, and as much might be said of the fun, which is clean, wholesome, good fooling, and plenty of it. The principal fun-makers are Mr. Stanley Lupino as "Pipchin," a sort of page-boy with a hopeless love for "Cinders," and Mr. Will Evans as "The Baroness," comic, but not too broadly so. Miss Lily Long and Mr. Denier Warren as the two ugly sisters, the one amazingly tall, by nature; the other absurdly broad, by art. Mr. Harry Cliff as a quite possible Baron, with a very fine voice.

Miss Marie Blanche was a Prince Charming who really seemed to love his Cinderella more than himself, and to pay more attention to her than to the gallery; and Miss Florence Smithson as Cinderella, alternately moping like a mortal, frisking like a fairy, or caroling like an ideal pantomime.

"Dick Whittington"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — "Dick Whittington" is preeminently London's contribution to the great pantomime series. Moreover, fact is at least as prominent in the story as is fiction or legend. Sir Richard Whittington really was three times Lord Mayor of London; in 1398, 1406, and 1419. He also came to London from the country, probably from Gloucestershire, though possibly not as a poor wanderer, for his father, Sir William Whittington, was a man of some consequence. He also married Alice Fitzwarren, the daughter of his master, Alderman Sir Ivo Fitzwarren; and it is quite possible that to this marriage is to be

traced the origin of the fictitious story of the cat! We do not mean to imply that the lady was a cat, but the French word "achat" (a bargain) was in common use in England in those days, and there is no doubt that in marrying his master's daughter Dick did uncommon well for himself, and even came to find that the streets of London, in his case, really were paved with gold. Moreover, he added many a stone to that pavement, for he was a generous fellow of many benefactions, as a fresco in the Royal Exchange testifies to this day.

Another explanation of the origin of the "cat" story is that Whittington, who was a silk mercer, imported many of his wares from the East in a bark of the type nautically known as a "cat"; or perhaps in a ship actually called by that name.

Of the origin of the Bow Bells legend, nothing is known or offered, though it is, of course, quite possible that Sir Richard, in one of those moments of despondency and discouragement which come to so many at the outset of their career, might have seemed to trace a cheering prophecy in the sound of Bow Bells, and have afterward enjoyed relating the story.

At the Lyceum history and tradition are closely adhered to, though it is to be hoped that such a ridiculous figure or such capers with his cook and other domestics, as he is made to do, by Mr. Stanley Damerell, at the Lyceum! The pantomime is a good second to Drury Lane and some of the scenes are very pretty, notably the transformation scene, as at Drury Lane, wisely at the end of the first act, the scene in the Emperor of Morocco's palace, and the last scene in the Crystal Guildhall.

There is also an extremely good comic scene on board the roly-poly ship; which we see as a cross-section rolling in the trough of the sea, at a greater and greater angle until she finally turns turtle altogether and whirls round like a Catherine wheel, to the huge delight of the audience and the discomfort of the passengers. In this scene, which gives the comedians certain opportunities to "overstep the modesty of nature," they keep themselves very well within bounds and are admirable, which made it all the more pitiful that at other times they should go out of their way to drag in occasional "gags" of a very doubtful nature. But these blemishes can be, perhaps by now have been, very easily removed, and it is all that is necessary to make the pantomime a worthy pendant to that at Drury Lane.

IN THE LIBRARIES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The chairman of the American Library Association committee of five on library service, generally known as the survey committee, states that he is now frequently in receipt of communications about the survey, its plan and scope, and possible progress, together with offers of aid in particular localities or in special directions. In some cases local surveys, such as that now being conducted by the Chicago Library Club, have been inaugurated and carried on without aid or advice from the survey committee.

With regard to plans for the larger survey, it may be said that they are now necessarily at a standstill, having proceeded as far as possible until the committee knows what financial means are to be placed at its disposal. If the committee is to have a substantial sum of money, so that the survey may have an expert salaried director, an office, and a paid force of clerks and traveling investigators, the routine will be quite different from that employed if all the work is to be done by volunteers and carried on by correspondence. The budget adopted by the committee on enlarged program gives the survey committee a generous amount for its work, but it is now evident that considerable modification may have to be made in this budget, owing to the fact that it is based on an anticipated collection of \$2,000,000 next spring. Despite the fact that, according to more or less authenticated rumor, the Rockefeller Foundation may be depended on for half this amount, most librarians seem to think that to raise even \$1,000,000 by spring is beyond their powers.

Anything resembling a war-time drive, with its fixing of local quotas, with frenzied appeals to go "over the top" and pointing of the finger of scorn at "slackers" was disappeared in set terms by the special January American Library Association meeting in Chicago. Some boards of library directors have officially set the seal of their disapproval on any attempts at collecting money, even by more legitimate means.

It is true that from one point of view, the survey committee should be served first, and that the raising of an amount of money may be raised. Its appointment antedated that of the enlarged program committee, and logically the determination of items in any enlarged program should rest very largely on the results of a survey.

For Davy Crockett's motto, "Be sure you're right; then go ahead," the American Library Association now seems, to some observers, to have substituted the proposal, "Let's go ahead anyway; we can see, as we go, whether we're right or not." To institute an examination to determine what libraries are doing and what they may best undertake, and then include it in a general program of extension, surely seems something of an anomaly.

To select only one item—Why have some states no library commissions? Has the attempt to create such commissions been made and has it failed on account of reasoned opposition of some sort? What were the grounds? Were they correct? Was the failure due to misapprehension? To indifference? Or is the absence of a commission due to absence of a movement to

create one? To what is this absence due? Is the work ordinarily done by commissions performed in any state by some other agency?

Will anyone maintain that these questions, to which, of course, many others might be added, have been adequately investigated and answered? The enlarged program, as tentatively proposed by its committee, involves going into states that have no commission and entering there upon "commission work." It would appear to be impossible to do this without some sort of preliminary investigation as indicated by the questions asked above. If this is made it will inevitably duplicate the work of the survey committee.

A fundamental question whose solution would seem within the purview of the survey, is whether it is good policy for an association of librarians to attempt any work that properly belongs, or has hitherto been solely assigned, to bodies politic—the municipality, the state, or the federal government. This applies not only to the kind of work usually done by library commissions but to other items in the proposed program; for instance, the award of certificates of librarianship, which would resemble the certification of teachers by the National Education Association instead of by their own states.

Of course these things may be precisely what are needed; but this must be ascertained by inquiry, not by the mere formulation of a general desire to do useful work. To enter upon them and then have the survey committee report after investigation that they were not worth doing, or even were harmful, would be stultifying.

Is it possible that the American Library Association has been misled into a hasty attempt to perform the impossible, namely to make use of war enthusiasm before it has become dissipated? If so, a mistake has been made. There is no war enthusiasm when there is no war. When the steam has blown off, the engine can not be started, even with a genius at the throttle. What is needed now is not haste, but deliberation. Those who champ the bit and clamor to "do things" may be encouraged, but only so far as care is taken to do things right.

Yale University's library of the great war, which, having had an early start, may become one of the important reference collections of the world, is now of great size and of considerable value. Prof. Wilber Cabott and a committee began collecting material in 1914 by direction of President Hadley. One of its features is a book of prophecies written in 1914 entitled "Why the War Will End in 1918." There are books of contemporary history, files of newspapers and magazines, official documents, pamphlets, post cards, recruiting and other posters, letters from the front in all war zones, maps, photographs, and sketches. The material is from all countries involved in the war.

STRIKES REDUCE ALBERTA COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Alberta has now equipment and labor at the mines of the Province to produce a total output of 10,000,000 tons of coal yearly, says John T. Stirling, chief inspector of mines for Alberta. The production for the year 1918 was something over 6,000,000 tons, but the figures for 1919 show a decrease of about 1,000,000 tons owing to the tie-up by the strike during the summer. The total output for December was between 750,000 and 800,000 tons. The most important problem with respect to Alberta coal production now is the securing of the Manitoba market, which would guarantee a practically steady output the year round. Mr. Stirling states. There are usually three months of slack time in the summer, when the mines are not working. With the Manitoba market the mines could work steadily and produce the full 10,000,000 tons, and perhaps more. There are now 11,000 miners in the Province and very little indication of unrest. That the development of the coal mining industry in Alberta up to date is nothing more than the scratching of the surface, is the contention of The Journal of this city.

TORONTO'S PLAN TO FEED BIRDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Toronto Bird Society proposes to establish feeding stations for the benefit of winter birds, and will ask all outdoor clubs, snowshoers, skiers, and skaters to cooperate, by making the replenishment of the shelters the objectives of their sport.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, January 26, 1920.

LIBRARIAN and I were seated in the Publisher's parlor. I like the word parlor because John Murray, of Albemarle Street, uses it, and because it sounds so much more comfortable and distinguished than office. We had been talking of George D. Smith of 8 East Forty-fifth Street, known to his intimates as G. D. S. and to fame as "Million Dollar Smith." We had been talking of G. D. S. for two reasons—because the Librarian has just arranged to join his business, and because the Publisher had just heard that G. D. S. had followed his success at the sale of the Britwell Court Library in London by a visit to Paris, where he had acquired more rarities. At the Britwell Court sale, you will remember, he purchased for £15,000, or \$75,000, the only available copy of Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," all other known copies, being in national libraries or state libraries, and therefore beyond competition. This is the highest price ever paid for a book at auction. It remains the highest if the figure is reduced to \$60,000 by the present rate of exchange. Other high priced books acquired by "Million Dollar Smith" in recent years are \$50,000 for a copy of the Gutenberg Bible at the Hoe sale, \$14,250 for Milton's "Comus," and \$11,600 for Poe's "Tamerlane."

WE were discussing these amazing prices when the telephone bell rang. The Publisher returned smiling. "Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia," he said, "has just bought the manuscript of Lamb's 'Dissertation upon Roast Pig' for \$12,600." "Well," I said, "well, well! Say three thousand odd pounds. Why that would have kept Lamb for about 10 years. What an essay he who loved the byways of literature, and the oddities of life, could have written upon it. Do you remember who gave Lamb the roast pig? Neither knew. So I took from its shelf (the Publisher always keeps the nicest books upon the shelves of his parlor) a book by A. Edward Newton called "The Amenities of Book Collecting." I love superlatives, when they are deserved, so I can call this volume, without reserve, the best and cheerfulness book about books ever written in America. I turned the leaves. "Ah, here it is on page 38. 'My mother,' writes John Payne Collier, 'sent the pig to Lamb.' Little did Jane Collier think that the essay Charles wrote on that pig would be sold in America in January 1920 for \$12,600. I was meditating on the vagaries of literature when the Publisher's secretary brought in a box of roses from a Grateful Author. We retired discreetly.

I HAVE often seen G. D. Smith bidding at sales. He sits in a front seat, quiet and alert; in looks he is something between Henry James and Napoleon. I met him first at a place called Atlantic City, the plainest seaside resort in the world. I was about to write the ugliest, but no place can be called ugly with such sands, such skies, such seas. The Publisher and I were riding on the sands—horses, not bicycles—a pastime from which I am always hoping to derive pleasure. Suddenly a companion reined in his steed, swerved to the left, and halted before a thicket, smiling man, with a massive face, mask as the French call it, who had stopped on the boardwalk to hail him. I was unable to persuade my horse to stop immediately, and I had some difficulty in inducing the animal to make the turn, so I lost most of the conversation. When we had resumed the uneasy rhythm of our canter the Publisher said to me: "That was 'Million Dollar Smith' and his young wife." "That's interesting," I said, "because here we are in the lee of the 'Million Dollar Pier.'"

A FEW years before, in London, I had struck his trail. A young friend of mine, a literary and artistic youth, wearying of the unremunerative character of writing and painting, and having a taste for books and print collecting, had opened a shop, a dear little shop, in a literary quarter, which he stocked with rare first editions, autographs, and all the little uncommon things in early pamphlets and earlier chap-books that gifted amateurs love. Dilettante friends strolled in, talked much, and now and then bought something. He was quite happy, and as he did not keep any books, and lived with his parents, he made up his mind that business was a delightful way of living. One evening he returned home disconsolate. His mother, all sympathy, gradually drew from him the cause of his grief. "Ah, my beautiful things have gone," he said. "Smith of New York came in this afternoon and bought the lot."

G. D. S., or "Million Dollar Smith," has been in the book business since he was 13 years of age. He has bought the majority of the important books that have been sold at auction during the last 30 years. He has been the largest buyer at all the important sales, such as the Augustin Daly, the S. M. L. Barlow, the Lefferts, the McKee, and the Lapham collections. He has sold books to every great collector of the last 30 years, including Pierpont Morgan, and all those whose collections have been disbursed at auction. There are many books which he has bought and sold several times, always at an increased price. Spectacular and recent examples are the "Venus and Adonis" for \$60,000 at the Britwell Court sale, and the Dedication Copy of Milton's "Comus," which he bought in the Huntington duplicate sale February 5, 1918, for \$9200, sold to Mr. H. V. Jones, and which he repurchased at the Jones sale January 28, 1919, for \$14,250, an increase of \$5500 in 12 months, both sales taking place at the Anderson Galleries.

THE greatest book auction sale that has ever occurred was the Hoe sale, which took place at the An-

erson Galleries on April 24 to May 5, 1911; January 8 to 19, April 15 to 17, and November 11 to 22, 1912. At this sale Mr. Smith bought for Mr. H. E. Huntington, the Gutenberg Bible for \$50,000; and it was at this sale that Mr. Huntington purchased the foundation of his library, which is now, I imagine, the greatest private library in America both in quality and quantity. George D. Smith has been Mr. Huntington's agent and adviser on his purchases, and through him Mr. Huntington must have acquired either by private sale or public auction, over \$8,000,000 worth of books. Mr. Smith is a great believer in the enduring value and increasing prices of early and rare editions. He claims that present prices are low.

I HAVE had the privilege of spending an afternoon with Mr. Henry E. Huntington in his library at Fifty-Seventh Street, New York. The collecting of rare books and manuscripts is his passion. He treats it like a business; he is in his library, when in New York from morn till night; but instead of clerks he has a staff of librarians. He gives his own personal supervision and, really, you have only to mention a manuscript or a first edition for him to conduct you to a case, unlock it, and show it to you. His collection is now in process of being removed to Los Angeles, California, where he is erecting the perfect library. The Huntington Collection will be bequeathed to the State of California. Little did the gold diggers and pioneers of 1849 think—well, well!

I HAVE been so interested in Mr. Huntington and G. D. S. that I have left myself no space for other literary matters in this Letter. But I must find room for a list of the New Books that I should like to read. "Before the War," by Lord Haldane. Because Lord Haldane has one of the strongest brains in England, and has been more criticized than any other statesman. This is his analysis of "The German Menace" and the way it was met by him and others. "Elizabeth Cary Agassiz," by Lucy A. Paton. Because this memoir of the first President of Radcliffe College takes us back to old, leisurely days, a pleasing antidote to the pressing present. "Introductions," by Martin Birnbaum.

Because I like reading about artists, chosen and choice, by a fastidious pen.

"Between You and Me," by Sir Harry Lauder. Because Harry Lauder is a joy to me, and I am curious to find out if his humor and pathos, on the printed page, make me laugh and snivel as they do across the footlights. —Q. R.

NEW RENDERINGS FROM THE GREEK

Choruses from the Iphigenia in Aulis and the Hippolytus of Euripides. Translated by H. D. London: The Egoist, Ltd. 2s. 6d.

If extreme "modernity" can produce a book so beautiful as these translations of choruses from the "Iphigenia in Aulis" and "Hippolytus," it should surely receive the suffrages of all who care for literature, to whatever school they may belong. The quiet intensity, the restrained power, the proud adoration of beauty and wonder—all are here, expressed in language which is Greek in its abandonment of anything superfluous or odious. Professor Murray has done great things for Greek scholarship, but there can be no one who, after reading the book before us, would praise him as a translator of Euripides.

Not that the greater beauty of the new rendering in any way settles the question as to whether the rhyme should be employed in a translation of the kind. For all its austerity, there is a music in the poetry of the Greek tragedians of which rhymed verse is for the ordinary modern man in the street the nearest equivalent. Can the rhyme be used, and yet the nobility of the original be reproduced unimpaired? We think it can. There is only one Greek thing about ships better than the following rendering of the Iphigenia chorus (a rendering, by the way, in which there are one or two serious mistranslations—has not the close been completely misunderstood?).

I have heard all this.
I have looked too
Upon this people of ships.
You could not count the Greek sails
Nor the flat keels of the foreign boats.
I have heard—
I myself have seen the floating ships
And nothing will ever be the same—
The shouts,
The hallowing voices within the house,
I stand apart with an army;
My mind is graven with ships.

There is only one Greek thing about ships better than this; and that is the rhyme poem by a young Englishman which ends:

It was so old a ship—who knows, who knows?
And yet so beautiful, I watched in vain
To see the mast burst open with a rose,
And the whole deck put on its leaves again.

THE ROUND TABLE

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." That proverb sums up the lessons of the last five years for every democratic nation; if heeded, it will be a beacon-light to guide them through the dark shoaling waters of the years ahead. Whoever has written the first article in the new number of The Round Table, does well to take this saying, even though it did not originate with the British Prime Minister, as his text, and to remind us that before the war that price was not being paid. Is it being paid now? America and Britain are equally bound to reply to that question, and unless both can answer it in the affirmative, there is a sorry out-

look for the development of the new order of things.

Kaiserism is not the only challenge to civilization. The writer of this article points out that, owing to the centralization of great spheres of production in the hands of a few, there are men in private offices wielding powers which governments scarcely know how to control. The welfare of millions has been unwittingly made over to the great captains of industry and finance. A still more recent danger is the domination, capable of being exercised, by various sections of Labor. Those who perform certain specialized services have at their mercy the vast populations that depend upon those services. The merest fraction of a modern civilized state, as this critic observes, can unite to hold the rest of society by the throat. What then, in his eyes, is the remedy? This, that the more highly developed a society grows, the higher is the altruism necessary in the citizens, if they are to govern themselves. The rest of the article consists in an application of his theory to the writer's own country and political system. In this he is logical from his own point of view, for he considers that "the British Commonwealth is merely the prototype of the polity toward which the whole world is gradually moving."

In the same number there is a searching, but somewhat gloomy study of Britain's outlook in the Middle East. It is pointed out that the British heir of Achilles may well be found in Mesopotamia, a country that is exposed to invasion from every quarter. Up to the present the policy of the greatest sea-power in the world has been to base her system of defense upon open waters, thus limiting her commitments to regional areas that can be commanded by naval operations or that have naturally protected land borders of their own.

Next in order comes an appreciation of General Botha which, like the article that precedes it, deserves a fuller analysis than can here be given. It is a portrait worthy of the man and statesman, whose character is as warmly cherished by the British Nation as by his own Boer people. Events in the British Isles and in the overseas dominions during the later months of the past year are chronicled as usual, and the whole issue maintains the same level of first-rate workmanship as heretofore.

SHORT SKETCHES

OF SPAIN

"Anales y Rutinas de Madrid." By Antonio Velasco Zazo. Madrid: J. Palacios. 3 pesetas.

This little book by Mr. Zazo is made up of a series of short sketches of the customs and affairs of past times. For the most part they are much too short and bear evidence of having been made to fit a limited space in a newspaper, while a little explanation here and there, a statement as to authorities, and, above all, a touch of humor in the narrative, would have added much to the reader's entertainment and advantage. But even so the little work is of interest and value. The author devotes much of his space to descriptions of the "fiestas" as they were practiced in other days, and by them we find that Madrid has not advanced or receded much. These public displays, festivals of a very shoddy and stupid character, in which pious sentiment is outraged rather than assisted, and at which much valuable time and effort are scandalously wasted, are one of the present problems of reformers who urge that the government, and the municipality of Madrid, should be firm in abolishing them. But for some inscrutable reason there appears to be a fear of doing so. We are reminded here, however, that there were prohibitions in the reign of Philip V. and that in 1808 and 1823 the carnivals were stopped, only to be resumed at the first opportunity. Mr. Zazo remarks pertinently that the present times are very different, but that the fiestas de carnaval, as we know them today in Madrid, are not so devoid of utter folly that any stones can be cast at the customs of far-back times.

But one will gather a special interest from some of these papers read in conjunction with certain reflections upon policies of the present moment. For instance there is the case of the relations of Spain and Portugal, and a most enticing account is given of the celebrations held by "the ambassador"—presumably the Portuguese—in March, 1875. The ambassador, to make the most of an evidently great occasion, organized a fiesta in his garden. There were two orchestras, and behind them was a kind of theater curtain upon which a distinguished artist, Pedro Arnal, had painted a picture of the port of Lisbon with Portuguese and Spanish ships firing salutes with their big guns and making happy salutations with their flags.

For a contrast there is a reading on the events of the famous "second of May" (1808) when the Spaniards, fired upon in their capital by the invading French under Murat, turned on the invaders. The author recalls some specially interesting details. Murat had received orders to send the Infante Antonio to Bayonne. All that was known as the Junta was submissive to Fernando, and Murat spoke of using force. Antonio left Madrid, but before doing so sent a letter to the Junta in which he informed it that he had gone to Bayonne "by order of the King," and advised the Junta that it should conduct itself as if he were still with them. This letter created a sensation among the people when its contents became generally known. They left offices and workshops, and when in front of the Royal Palace a crowd gathered, consisting mostly, it is said, of women and children, all undisciplined, they were fired upon by the French artillery. Immediately the city rose in great excitement, vengeance was called for—and we know that followed. Times have changed!

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

My War Memories 1914-1918. General von Ludendorff. London: Hutchinson & Co. In two volumes. 24s. net.

There is certainly no question that by far the most authoritative, the most considered and the most important history of the Great War yet written is that by General von Ludendorff entitled "My War Memories 1914-1918." No history yet compiled upon this vast subject gives the reader so wide and comprehensive a picture of the circumstances of the great conflict than does this concise and essentially military study. It is common enough after an important war for generals and admirals (particularly the discredited ones) to rush into print at the earliest opportunity. Their works are not infrequently of a sensational and revelatory character, bearing a strong personal stamp, but rarely adding anything of moment to what is already generally known.

General von Ludendorff, however, proves an exception to this rule. Keeping the personal aspect well in the background, he traces with meticulous care and a stern regard for fact and detail the main causes and factors which contributed to Germany's failure and ultimate triumph. In her complete collapse as a military nation, Germany's wide and varied experience of regimental and staff work both in the administrative and tactical departments, and his position as first quartermaster-general, undoubtedly qualified him for the duties of chronicler, as he thereby became familiar with every aspect of modern war on a "national" scale.

Modern war by its very nature inevitably involves the soldier in politics. The Corps of Officers, to which the author frequently makes enthusiastic allusions and upon which the military efficiency of Germany to a large extent depended, prior to itself pre-war days upon its complete aloofness from political thought. The ignorance of internal and domestic conditions was the obvious corollary to this splendid isolation, and reading between the lines of General von Ludendorff's book it is easy to see to what a large extent this ignorance handicapped the smooth working of the war machine. At the same time an obvious lack of understanding existed between the civil and military authorities and to this in great measure the author attributes Germany's failure.

"In Berlin," he writes, "they were unable to accept our H. Q. opinion as to the necessity of certain war measures or to steel their will to the point of magnetizing the whole nation and directing its life and thought to the simple idea of war and victory. . . . In all questions the General Staff addressed itself to the constitutional authorities. In Berlin the old peace routine held sway. Replies even to the most important questions often did not arrive for weeks. In consequence of this extraordinary dilatoriness on the part of the Berlin authorities and their failure to grasp the necessity of the war the tone of our correspondence at times became somewhat acrimonious. This we regretted but we were consumed with justifiable impatience. Immediate action was called for, for it was often a question of averting some irreparable disaster." Querulous allusions of this nature to the political authorities of Berlin occur at frequent intervals throughout the book and whilst making every allowance for the author's essentially military bias, one is led to the conclusion that Germany's indeterminate domestic policy and the ineptitude of her ministers contributed in large measure to her final ignominious collapse.

The failure of the government to organize an adequate system of propaganda, both in the Fatherland and in neutral and entente countries is a point upon which von Ludendorff is particularly emphatic. He appears to have been deeply impressed with the entente methods of educating public opinion at home and in enemy countries, and constantly urged upon the Imperial Chancellor the vital necessity of adopting similar methods. "Our war chancellors," he complains, "had no creative ideas and did nothing to hold the people together, unlike the great dictators, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Wilson. The attempts of G. H. Q. to help the homeland by patriotic instruction and disseminating our propaganda (intended for foreign consumption) within our own borders were mere trifles to the enemy. The soul of the German people was without direction or leadership, a prey to every pernicious impression that came its way."

On matters of international controversy, such as the responsibility for the war, the violation of Belgian neutrality, and the attitude of the Kaiser toward the war, the author has little to say, whilst he dismisses the Belgian atrocities and the various violations of international law as mere fabrications on the part of Germany's enemies. Belgium, he declares, was invaded "on the assumption that France would not respect Belgian neutrality or that Belgium would join France." After pointing out, however, that any other plan would have been fatal to the German scheme of lightning conquest, he dismisses the whole subject by curtly observing that "nobody believed in Belgium's neutrality."

As far as the responsibility for the war is concerned the author divides the blame equally between France and Russia. The Tsar's ambition to suppress Austria-Hungary and so to gain complete ascendancy in the Balkans, coupled with the French desire to recover the lost provinces, compelled Germany, so the author affirms, to resort to armed defense. The Kaiser, we are told, was against the war at the outset, and he is described as a monarch "who loved his soldiers and

desired only the best for his country and his people" and "whose whole inmost nature was averse to war."

It is interesting to observe that throughout General von Ludendorff's book there runs a strong tone of pessimism and the impression conveyed is that no responsible person in Germany had at any time during the war any real confidence in Germany's triumph. How far this pessimistic tone, even though at variance with the bombastic attitude of Germany's political and military leader during the war, is the result of the book having been written after the war was over it is hard to say. The author certainly lends much circumstantial color to the hopelessness of Germany's position at the outset. Economically she was certainly under a great handicap. Barred from the seas and surrounded by allies whose needs and difficulties were frequently of a sensational and revelatory character, bearing a strong personal stamp, but rarely adding anything of moment to what is already generally known.

Germany's brightest hour came with the early spring of 1918. On March 3, the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed and the situation in the East cleared for good, thus enabling troops to be moved to the western theatre and the final preparations for the great offensive to be made. The unrestricted submarine campaign was having a telling effect upon the economic resources of the entente. Rumania was silenced, and the Austrian onslaught on Italy had met with unexpectedly successful results. Guns and munitions were plentiful and the manpower sufficient to justify the greatest hopes. The American Army had not yet arrived in force.

The offensive, however, had scarcely begun before it became evident to the author that Germany's power was on the wane, and that the great offensive which culminated in the Spartacist revolt in Berlin two days before the armistice had begun to undermine the fighting efficiency of the troops. The Independent Social Democratic Party had perceived the opportunity afforded by the heavy fighting and consequent strain upon the morale of the troops, for the dissemination of pacifist and revolutionary propaganda. The government was powerless to stem the tide of anti-German feeling and the Corps of Officers had long since lost its prestige. "Revolutionary and Bolshevist influence," writes von Ludendorff, "was brought to bear on the men on leave. The most extensive propaganda was carried on in railway trains. Soldiers going on leave were urged to refuse to return to the front; those returning to the front were incited either to offer passive resistance, to desert, or to mutiny. . . . Whether Radical, Socialist or Bolshevist, the effort to subvert authority was common to all and had already been at work for decades. Now in the State's hour of need it emerged into the light. I have no wish to refer here to those ambitious members of the Reichstag who deprived the enfeebled government of all remaining respect, nor to the efforts exerted on all sides to undermine my position and the confidence reposed in me, just because they saw in me the prop of authority. It is my purpose to deal only with the systematic campaign against the officer. That was a crime for which the Democratic and Majority Socialist parties were responsible; indeed, in the words of Talleyrand, it was worse than that, it was a blunder—a blunder so short-sighted and productive of such endless calamity that it can never be excused. Instead of seeing in the officer the pillar of law and order of the state, many regarded him only as the representative of 'militarism,' without being at all clear as to exactly what the officer had to do with the grievances which they felt called upon to bring forward. It was all so senseless. In Germany, the Corps of Officers had never taken part in politics; during the war it had long lost that exclusiveness, antagonism to which was considered a duty in pre-war days. The corps was recruited from all social circles and from all parties—anybody could become an officer. In many respects, unfortunately, it was no longer the old Corps of Officers. Its shortcomings were due to foreign elements, to the decline of public spirit, and to the inexperience of many officers who were commissioned so quickly only because the losses among officers on the battlefields had been so extraordinarily high. At some future date the eyes of the credulous German people will be opened to these facts, and in that hour they will realize their ingratitude and their own criminal guilt against the officers, the army, the Fatherland, and themselves."

General von Ludendorff's endeavors to show that Germany's defeat was encompassed from within rather than from without are certainly convincing, accompanied as they are by a detailed account of how the process was effected. He, by no means seeks to belittle the stupendous military effort made by the Allies during the last six months of the war, but he persistently maintains that the demoralization of the troops due to internal influences, rather than any essential failure in the working of the war machine, was the ultimate cause of the country's downfall. The facts as we know them

certainly seem to point to the truth of this. Germany's military position was undoubtedly at its best at the beginning of 1918. Her supply of men and munitions was adequate, she was free from her Russian embarrassments and she had the enormous advantage of operating on interior lines on a single front. After six months' fighting came her utter collapse and her acceptance of terms which made further resistance impossible. It must be remembered, moreover, that the "danger from within" was an ever-present menace in each and all of the belligerent countries. It ruined Russia, it brought Italy at one time to the verge of defeat, it crippled the Dual Monarchy, whilst even in France and Britain it caused moments of grave apprehension. How far General von Ludendorff can claim to have written history is a question to which time alone can answer, but there is no doubt that he has made a conscientious endeavor to represent the facts as they appeared to him.

There are anyone who has read Mr. Waley's "Hundred and Seventy Chinese Poems" that will not welcome with both hands these further translations from the Chinese? How, indeed, could there be? The one doubt that might assail the reader who has enjoyed the former volume is soon set to rest on turning over the pages of this little book; sameness has no part in the work of those ancient poets. Many-sidedness and modernity are special characteristics of their excellence, though why they should exhibit such variety and freshness, it is not easy to say. In part it may be for the reason that China passed so many centuries ago through more or less similar developments to those of England—as, for instance, in the foundation of a colonial or at least a provincial empire; in part that the habit of reserve and self-depreciation is common to the two nations. But, after all, it must be remembered that this ever-unfolding applicability of artistic expression to the needs of succeeding ages is the hall-mark of great art. That these Chinese poets, reaching back far beyond the Christian era, were great artists, few unprejudiced critics would be disposed to deny.

As in the former volume, the poems of Po Chi-i occupy the largest space. Living in the Tang dynasty about the time of Charlemagne, he occupied many distinguished positions at the capital and in the provinces. Some of his time was passed in exile; a banishment due, for one thing, to a series of poems in which he satirized the greed of minor officials and called attention to the well-nigh intolerable sufferings of the masses. Such a period of exile did not seem at all unpropitious to the poet, for it gave him the opportunity to see the life of the people in its most real and unadorned form. In his verses on losing a slave-girl, of which the date is uncertain: I dreamt from my horse at the Hsi-Lin Temple:
I throw the porter my slender riding-whip.
In the morning I work at a Government desk.
In the evening I become a dweller in the Sacred Hills.

It is a picture that arrests the imagination. Po's sympathy with the down-trodden classes is exquisitely shown in his verses on losing a slave-girl, of which the date is uncertain: I dreamt from my horse at the Hsi-Lin Temple:
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THE HOME FORUM

"Peter" in Paris

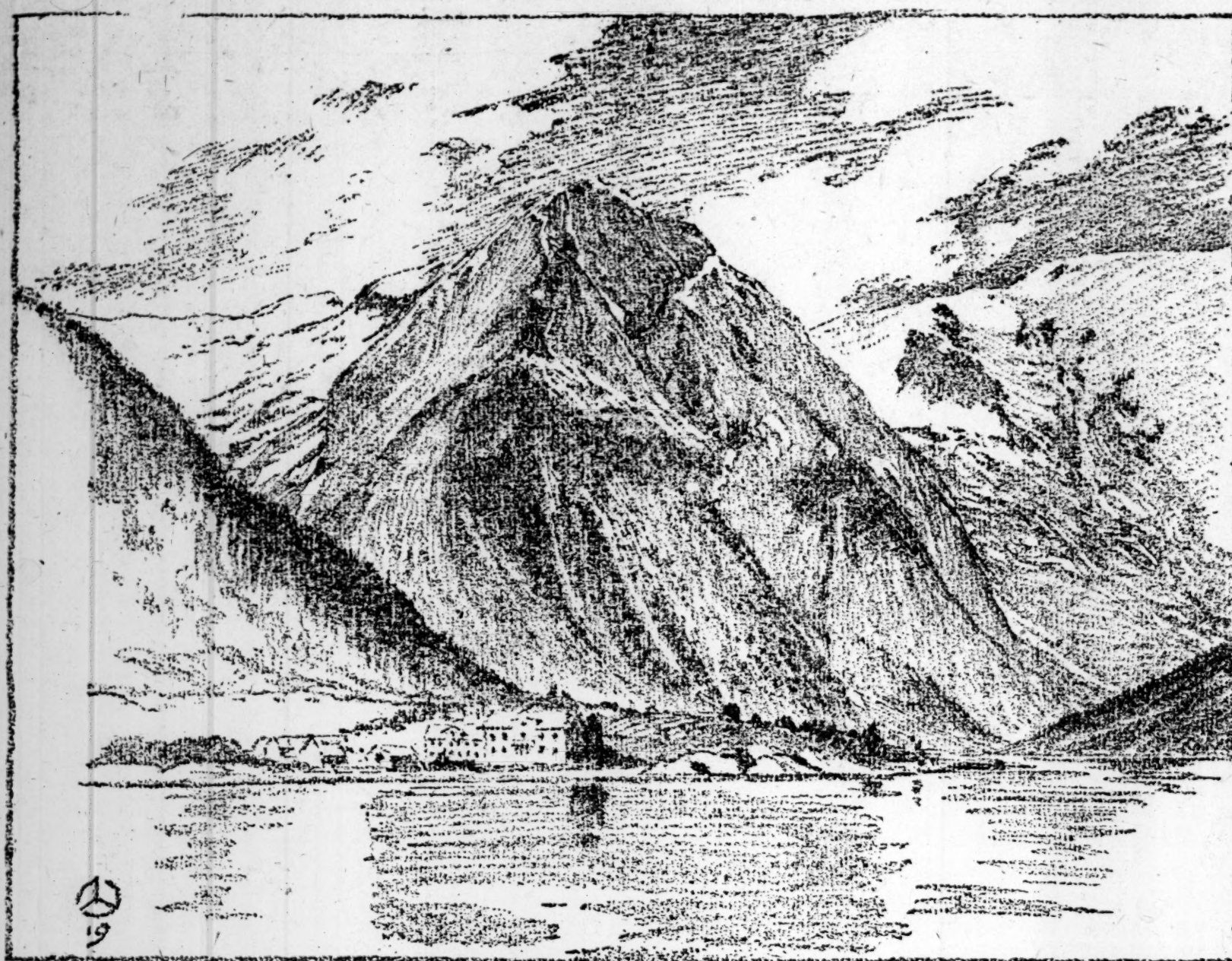
I could recall the blue stage-coach with the four tall, thin, brown horses, so quiet and modest and well-behaved; the red-coated guard and his horn; the red-faced driver and his husky voice and many capes. Then the steamer with its glistening deck so beautiful and white, it seemed a desecration to walk upon it.

After this came the dream of a strange, huge, top-heavy vehicle, that seemed like three yellow carriages stuck together, and a mountain of luggage at the top under an immense black tarpaulin which ended in a hood; and beneath the hood sat a blue-blond man with a singular cap like a concertina, and mustaches, who cracked a loud whip over five squealing, fussy, pugnacious white and gray horses, with bells on their necks and bushy fox-tails on their foreheads, and their own tails carefully tucked up behind.

From the coupé where I sat with my father and mother I could watch them well as they led us through dusty roads with endless apple-trees or poplars on either side. . . . Then it all became rather tiresome and intermittent and confused, till we reached at dusk next day a quay by a broad river; and as we drove along it, under thick trees, we met other red and blue and green lamped, five-horsed diligences starting on their long journey just as ours was coming to an end. Then I knew (because I was a well-educated little boy, and heard my father exclaim, "Here's Paris at last!") that we had entered the capital of France.

As we grew older and wiser we had permission to extend our explorations to Meudon, Versailles, St. Germain, and other delightful places.

Also, we made ourselves at home in Paris, especially old Paris. For instance, there was the island of St. Louis, with its stately old mansions entre cour et jardin, behind grim stone portals and high walls, where great magistrates and lawyers dwelt in dignified seclusion—the nobles of the sword—crusaders, perhaps, and knights templars, like Brian de Bois Guilbert. And that other more famous island, in the City, where Paris itself was born. . . . Pathetic little tumble-down old houses, all out of drawing and perspective, nestled like old spiders' webs between the buttresses of the old cathedral; and on two sides of the little square in front (the Place du Parvis Notre Dame) stood ancient stone dwellings, with high slate roofs and elaborately wrought iron balconies. They seemed to have such romantic histories that I never tired gazing at them. . . . It was but a step to the equestrian statue of Henri Quatre, on the Pont-Neuf; there, astride his long-tailed charger, he smiled a *roy vert et*



A Norwegian fjord

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

galant, just midway between either bank of the historic river, where it is most historic; and turned his back on the bourgeois King with the pear-shaped face and mutton-chop whiskers. And there one stood, spellbound in indecision, like the ass of Buridan between two sacks of oats; for on either side, north and south of the Pont-Neuf, were to be found enchanting slums all more attractive the ones than the others, winding up and down hill and round about and in and out, like haunting illustrations by Gustave Doré.

Thence home—to quiet, innocent, suburban Passy—by the quays, walking on the top of the stone parapet all the way, so as to miss nothing (till a gendarme was in sight), or else by the Boulevards, the Rue de Rivoli, the Champs Elysées, the Avenue de St. Cloud, and the Chaussée de la Muette. What a beautiful walk! Is there another like it anywhere as it was then, in the early forties of this worn-out old century, and before this poor scribe had reached his teens?

Ah, it is something to have known that Paris which lay at one's feet as one gazed from the Heights of Passy, with all its pinnacles and spires and gorgeously gilded domes, its Arch of Triumph, its Elysian Fields, its Field of Mars, its Towers of Our Lady, its far-off Column of July, its Invalids, and Vale of Grace, and Magdalen, and Place of the Concord, where the obelisk reared its exotic peak by the beautiful unforgettable fountains. There flowed the many-brided, winding river, always the same way, and always full; just beyond it was spread that stately suburb, the despair of the newly rich and recently ennobled, where almost every other house bore a name which read like a page of French history; and farther still the merry Latin quarter and the grave Sorbonne, the Pantheon, the Garden of Plants; on the hither side, in the middle distance, the Louvre, where the kings of France had dwelt for centuries; the Tuileries, where "The King of the French" dwelt then, and for just a little while yet.

Well I knew and loved it all; and most of all I loved it when the sun was setting at my back, and innumerable distant windows reflected the western flame. It seemed as though half Paris was on fire, with the cold blue east for a background. Dear Paris!—George du Maurier, in "Peter Ibbetson."

Horace Greeley Out of Doors

"To have seen Horace Greeley just once, and for a reasonable space of time, with some intimacy, was to carry away a fond and cherished remembrance. My privilege for at least a dozen years was more frequent than this, and more various with respect to him in every way." Joel Benton says, in his "Persons and Places."

"On my earliest visit to his home in Chappaqua, he had lost his ax. To one of the family he said, with anguish more than anger, 'What rascal has taken my ax?' But no one had stolen it. Either he, or some one who wished to isolate it for his homecoming, had put it under the sitting-room sofa. From this covert it was promptly delivered to him, whereupon a boyish delight/overspread and illuminated his face."

"His extreme desire for the ax was the result of his fond habit on Saturday—his only day at Chappaqua—of going into his woods to chop down elders, and various other underbrush, and to trim the trees. Like Gladstone, and he was somewhat like the English statesman in other respects, too, he would cut down and trim trees,

in the woods, but the back door woodpile had no fascination for him.

"See," he said to me once, pointing to the tall, spire-like trees on his side hill, 'those will be wanted for masts some day, when the timber in the Maine woods grows scarcer.' And he was very proud of their looks and loftiness, and of the fact that this condition was the work of his own hands. So anxious was he to get to the woods on his Friday night arrival from the Tribune office between five and six o'clock that he often went there with his ax before supper and, on the morning following, not infrequently before breakfast. He was pleased, even when working there, to have a chosen friend or guest go with him, and he sometimes carried a magazine or two along, to divert his company, when talking ebbed. I remember his handing one to me on a visit of this sort, and then conveying me to a rocky seat, near which he was chopping. He remarked, while doing this, that I might talk, without reading, if that was my preference, as it would not in any way disturb him."

"Usually, with men of eminence, it is not always easy to talk. For a person of reasonable modesty is more desirous of listening to a distinguished person than he is of hearing his own voice. With Mr. Greeley, however, conversation was never difficult, for he had a tolerant desire for anything you could say, and you could not readily present a topic with which he was not familiar, and scarcely one on which he had not formed an opinion. At the farm, however, his woods, the meadow below them, which he had created by careful drainage when it was a swamp, and all out-of-door matters held him fast. Whenever I saw him, whether more than one was present or not, he never seemed to dominate the conversation, or to choose what it should be about. You could, therefore, when in his presence, have such a field of thought to exploit as you might elect, with no tyrannical voice to drown you out."

His face then, was smooth and round, showing a youthful glow, and making him seem, as he no doubt felt, like a somewhat larger boy. I think few men carry into mature life, so long, that essence of childlike frankness and feeling that Mr. Greeley illustrated. In all that he did his confident openness of mind was apparent. I never, however, talked politics with him in a combative way, for we were only casually in unison on this subject; but the admirable trait about him was that his politics were sincerely the result of his own conclusions. . . . His personal attachments were always strong. His plan, with those who were not congenial to him, was like that of Uncle Toby with the fly. They might go their way without his molestation, as the world is wide enough for all."

"Small and very simple things interested him. When walking on the border of his little stream, by the side of which we reached a spring, one of several on the farm, we discovered, on one occasion, no cup. As he had dotted a cup to each, this annoyed him. But when I folded a large leaf in something like a cornucopia fashion, and showed him how to dip with it, and drink therefrom, he exhibited a child's delight. . . . I think if the world could have been mended after his fashion, or if he could have prospered by an agricultural career, he would never have cared for the glory of public attention or resounding fame. These fell upon him, not through personal choice, or skillful planning. In agriculture, his main hobbies were deep plowing—increasing the acreage of the farm downward—and the foresting and reforesting of cut-off woods, stony knolls, and obstinate fields everywhere."

The Ear Is Kept Awake by a Thousand Voices

It is difficult to say whether these fjords are the most beautiful in summer or in winter. In summer they glitter with golden sunshine; and purple and green shadows from the mountains and forest lie on them; and these may be more lovely than the faint light of the winter months of those latitudes, and the snowy picture of frozen peaks which then show themselves on the surface; but before the day is half over, out come the stars—the glorious stars which shine like nothing that we have ever seen. There, the planets cast a faint shadow, as the young moon does with us; and these planets and the constellations of the sky, as they silently glide over from peak to peak of these rocky passes, are imaged on the waters so clearly that the fisherman, as he unmoors his boat for his evening task, feels as if he were about to shoot forth his vessel into another heaven, and to cleave his way among the stars.

Still as everything is to the eye, sometimes for a hundred miles together along these deep sea-valleys, there is rarely silence. The ear is kept awake by a thousand voices. In the summer, there are cataracts leaping from ledge to ledge of the rocks; and there is the bleating of the kids that browse there and the flap of the great eagle's wings, as it dashes abroad from its eyrie, and the cries of whole clouds of sea birds which inhabit the islets; and all these sounds are mingled and multiplied by the strong echoes, till they become a din as loud as that of a city. Even at night, when the flocks are in the fold, and the birds at roost, and the echoes themselves seem to be asleep, there is occasionally a sweet music heard, too soft for even the listening ear to catch by day. Every breath of summer wind that steals through the pine forests makes this music as it goes. The stiff spiny leaves of the fir and pine vibrate with the breeze, like the strings of a musical instrument, so that every breath of the night wind, in a Norwegian forest, awakens a myriad of tiny harps; and this gentle and mournful music may be heard in garrets the whole night through.—Harriet Martineau, in "Feats on the Fjords."

Jane Austen's Literary Limitations

To J. S. Clarke, Librarian to the Prince Regent:

December 1, 1815.

Dear Sir,

My "Emma" is now so near publication that I feel it right to assure you of my not having forgotten your kind recommendation of an early copy for Carlton House, and that I have Mr. Murray's promise of its being sent to His Royal Highness under cover to you, three days previous to the work being really out. I must make use of this opportunity to thank you, dear Sir, for the very high praise you bestow on my other novels. I am too vain to wish to convince you that you have praised them beyond their merits. My greatest anxiety at present is that this fourth work should not disgrace what was good in the others. But on this point I will do myself the justice to declare that, whatever may be my wishes for its success, I am strongly haunted with the idea that to those readers who have preferred "Pride and Prejudice," it will appear inferior in wit, and to those who have preferred "Mansfield Park" inferior in good sense. Such as it is, however, I hope you will do me the favor of accepting

a copy. Mr. Murray will have directions for sending one.

I am quite honored by your thinking me capable of drawing such a clergyman as you gave the sketch of in your note of November 16. But I assure you I am not. The comic side of the character I might be equal to, but not the good, the enthusiastic, the literary. Such a man's conversation must at times be on subjects of science and philosophy, of which I know nothing; or at least be occasionally abundant in quotations and allusions which a woman, who, like me, knows only her mother tongue, and has read little in that, would be totally without the power of giving. A classical education, or at any rate a very extensive acquaintance with English literature, ancient and modern, appears to me quite indispensable for the person who would do any justice to your clergyman; and I think I may boast myself to be, with all possible vanity, the most unlearned and uninformed female who ever dared to be an authoress.

Believe me, dear Sir, your obliged and faithful humble servant,
JANE AUSTEN.

—From "Letters of Literary Men; Nineteenth Century," edited by F. A. Mummy.

In January

O hearken, all ye little weeds
That lie beneath the snow.
(So low, dear hearts, in poverty so low!)

The sun hath risen for royal deeds,
A valiant wind the vanguard leads;
Now quicken ye, lest unborn seeds
Before ye rise and blow.

O furry living things, a-dream
On Winter's drowsy breast,
(How rest ye there, how softly, safely rest!)

Arise and follow where a gleam
Of wizard gold unbids the stream,
And all the woodland windings seem
With sweet expectation blest.

—Alice Brown.

The Promise of the Sowing

By now it was almost day. The east glowed opalescent. All about him Annixter saw the land inundated with light. But there was a change. Overnight something had occurred. In his perturbation the change seemed to him, at first, elusive, almost fanciful. But now as the light spread, he looked again at the gigantic scroll of ranch lands unrolled before him from edge to edge of the horizon. The change was not fanciful. The earth was no longer bare. The land was no longer barren—no longer empty, no longer brown. All at once Annixter shouted aloud.

There it was, the Wheat, the Wheat! The little seed long planted, germinating in the deep, dark furrows of the soil, straining, swelling, suddenly in one night had burst upward to the light. The wheat had come up. It was there before him, around him, everywhere, illimitable, unmeasurable. The winter brownness of the ground was overlaid with a little shimmer of green. The promise of the sowing was being fulfilled.—Frank Norris.

Brave Hearts

Brave hearts rejoice to meet the summer's gold,
Brave hearts still gladden in the winter's cold,
Blow high, blow low, the winds on land and sea,
They bring no ill to me.

—Augusta Larned.

Guardian Angels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE angels of God are necessarily as continually present as is omnipresence itself; they are at hand to guard man at every step and in every event of his existence; they are no more supernatural than is Truth, and they are no more material in nature than is Spirit. Men have deprived themselves of the intuitive sense of spiritual guidance and protection by clothing angels, in their imagination, with impossibly mingled spiritual and material characteristics, and associating their supposed supernatural appearances with superstitious fears of impending evil. It is scientifically and divinely natural that God, who created man in His own likeness, should constantly guard and guide man, and that He should do this through means that are representative of Spirit. That angels, metaphysically understood, represent God and perform their functions through spiritual thought, divine Mind's perfect medium, is clearly explained in the definition of them on page 581 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mrs. Eddy writes: "ANGELS. God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

It is not surprising that mortals should be so hopelessly confused concerning the nature and office of angels, when it is considered that it is spiritual, not material, sense that angels impart the intuitions that guide away from materiality to Truth. The promise that God "shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways," was, as the Psalmist discerned, to him "that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High." Now, spiritual man, as the son of God, is never out of the atmosphere of Spirit, in which he lives and moves and has his being; and the intercommunication between Principle and idea is therefore perpetual. Mortals separate themselves, in belief, from the radiant reality of spiritual being; but a mistaken belief does not alter the fact that angels, the spiritual intuitions and inspiration of goodness and purity, are constantly passing from Principle to idea.

To become conscious of this heavenly company of spiritual thoughts, the human being has only to give up his material conceptions of life in matter with all its illusions of fetters and limitations, and, through the operation of divine Principle, to exchange these for the freedom of spiritual understanding. This demands somewhat of the same struggle against the false testimony and temptation of material sense that engaged Jesus the Christ throughout his career. He mastered every insinuation of material belief, in the wilderness, and when, through fidelity to the spiritual and real, he had destroyed the belief in any existence apart from God, "Angels came and ministered unto him." How long mortals wait for the coming to them of ministering angels depends upon how tenaciously they cling to materiality, which is excluded by its very nature from the atmosphere of Spirit, or upon how faithfully they adhere, as Jesus did, to the truth of being in the face of whatever seeming difficulty. The mortal sense of existence must eventually yield to the spiritual fact, because of its unreality, and at whatever moment this surrender comes, spiritual intuitions then reveal the limitless harmony of being. "This Soul-sense," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 85 of Science and Health, "comes to the human mind when the latter yields to the divine Mind."

Jesus the Christ worked to show all other men how to overcome the belief of life in matter and the sin, disease, and death that attend this belief. The rejoicing of angels was appreciable on earth at the advent of this spiritual idea of Truth; and angels have perpetually accompanied the victories of Spirit over materiality. That they have seemed to appear only in the overwhelming crises of human experience is due to the fact that at such moments men are more alive to the necessity of turning to Spirit for aid against the consequences of their own belief in a power apart from God, and they therefore become more aware of the presence of Spirit to which they have appealed for help. The same spiritual idea that enabled Jesus to conquer all phases of material belief, in those forty days in the wilderness, had led the children of Israel, centuries before, in their struggle against materialism, for forty years in the wilderness. When they were sent forth first to conquer their own material beliefs and, later, the idolatrous conditions of the country they were destined to enter, the promise was given them, "Behold, I send an Angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared."

Angels appeared to Abraham, when a particular phase of material limitation was to be proved unreal; to Jacob at Peniel, when his material concept of life was to give place to a truer understanding of man in the likeness of God; to the three young Hebrews, when they were to prove, in the fiery furnace, the deathless reality of Life; to Daniel, when he was to realize, in the lions' den, the triumphant security of righteousness; to Peter, when it was to be shown that materiality has no power to imprison or defeat the spiritual idea; and the fact that it is alleged that angels appeared at Mons reaffirms the invincibility of a right idea. Over and over again the Scriptures record the appearing of angels in their office of guide and guard, when material sense was to be reduced to nothingness

and God's presence and power acclaimed and demonstrated.

Angels are ever-present, because the presence and power of divine Spirit pervade all being, and because Spirit does not recognize nor suffer any obscuration. It is therefore only materiality that fails to recognize their presence, because it envelops itself in its own blindness to the realities of being. As a man endeavors to forsake materiality and to love and obey divine Principle, guardian angels guide and protect his every step; for, as Mrs. Eddy writes of their nature and influence on page 299 of Science and Health, "Angels are God's representatives. These upward-soaring beings never lead toward self, sin, or materiality, but guide to the divine Principle of all good, whither every real individuality, image, or likeness of God, gathers. By giving earnest heed to these spiritual guides they tarry with us, and we entertain angels unawares."

On Entering a New House

Peace to this house where we shall enter in!
Here let the world's hoarse din
Against the panels dash itself in vain,
Like gusts of autumn rain:
Here, knowing no man's way,
In the brief pauses of the flight,
Let music sound, and love and laughter light
Refresh us for the day.

The window waits where I shall sit
me down
And sing a quiet song.
When sleep descends upon the darkening town,
And winter nights are long,
Then with the dawn I'll fling the casement wide,
And o'er the brimming tide
I'll send it forth, as Noah sent his dove,
Across the world of waves on wandering wings of love.

—Herbert M. Hopkins.

In the High Sierras

There is a breeziness, a spaciousness, an undefined ecstasy of purity about the high Sierras. Nature, yet untainted by men's ways, has expressed itself largely, in mighty pinedale, snow-topped blue mountains and rolling stretches of foothills; in rivers whose clarity is as perfect as the snow-formed drops that heralded them; and a sky of chaste and limpid blue, pale as with awe of the celestial wonders it has gazed upon. But there is an effect of simplicity with it all, an omission of sensational landscape contrasts.—Miriam Michelson, in "Anthony Overman."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1920

EDITORIALS

Out of the Frying Pan Into the Fire

PRECISELY what it was indicated, in an earlier editorial, in these columns, might happen with reference to the case of the New York Assembly, is happening. A great body of public opinion is being stirred up, by the action of the Assembly, and having been made articulate by the utterances of the New York Bar Association, can hardly fail to have any effect other than the very reverse of that at which the Assembly is aiming. It is not that this expression of public opinion has any sympathy with the suspended members as Socialists, or with Socialism qua Socialism. The New York Bar Association, for instance, is not to be suspected of this, and has safeguarded itself from any such suspicion. "We stated," it explains, in the memorial it laid before the Assembly on Monday night, in referring to its present and to its earlier position, "that we did not represent the members under suspension, or the Socialist Party, and that we had no sympathy with the aims of that party"; but it goes on to define the issue before the Assembly as a "vital" one, and, in consequence, to elaborate its own view of the matter.

The fact is that, in the opinion of the New York Bar Association, the New York Assembly, in its anxiety to deal with what it considers a great danger to the Constitution, has itself invented a cure which is worse than the disease, and one which has brought the Constitution face to face with a greater danger than that with which it is engaged in battling. To put it a little differently, the New York Assembly has reached a conclusion that something must be done to save the institutions of the country not from the aims of Socialism, constitutionally worked out, but from the disruptive efforts of a Communism parading in the habiliments of Socialism. With this end in view it has determined, so far as it is concerned, to bring matters to a crisis. It has therefore arraigned certain of its own members, not as Socialists but as camouflaged Communists, and it is endeavoring to eject them from the Assembly on these grounds.

It is not to this that the New York Bar Association takes exception, but to the fact that, as it maintains, in its effort to preserve the Constitution, the Assembly has acted unconstitutionally itself. As a result, the New York Bar Association says, in effect, it is much easier to fight Communism frankly as Communism, in accordance with the Constitution, than it is to fight it unconstitutionally, after having been betrayed into an unconstitutional attitude through fear. Nor, it is perfectly clear, is the attitude of the New York Bar Association an exceptional one. From all parts of the country there are coming echoes of the same nature. It is not merely that the American Federation of Labor, itself a distinctly conservative body as Labor organizations go, is on the war-path, but members of the United States Senate are expressing themselves with equal emphasis on the same subject, as may be seen from the fact that Mr. France, the United States Senator from Maryland, will be one of the speakers at the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden tonight. In other words the fact is that, as was feared by those who were doubtful, from the beginning, of the effects of the action of the Assembly, a great body of public opinion is being roused, throughout the country, against what, to those giving expression to it, seems the effort to overcome one suggested illegality by another.

To some extent, it must be admitted, the issue is a technical one, but then a purely constitutional issue is always likely to be a technical one. The question as raised in the memorial of the New York Bar Association is not whether the Socialists are guilty of the charges brought against them, but whether the Assembly has acted constitutionally in its method of establishing the truth of those charges. The contention of the New York Bar Association is an extremely simple one. It is that the suspended members, having been allowed to take the oath, to take their seats, and to vote for the election of the Speaker, have become constitutionally members of the Assembly, and that therefore the Assembly has no right to suspend them, in the way it has, but only to expel them after specific charges have been brought against them and proved. It is just here that the region of pure law and pure constitutionality is entered, and that the layman finds himself faced with the fact that possibly the foremost legal body in the State of New York has pronounced the procedure of the Assembly illegal and unconstitutional. In plain English exactly what it was feared would occur has occurred, and the charges against the Socialist members of being Communists in disguise, and instead of being engaged in a constitutional campaign for the altering of the laws of the land, of being actually embarked upon an unconstitutional method of overturning the Constitution by revolution, have been beclouded by an entirely different issue, the issue as to whether the Assembly itself has not acted illegally.

It is just this issue which is so embarrassing to that large body of people which has no sympathy with either Communism or Socialism, but which has discovered that the effort to overcome one illegality with another illegality is simply the setting up of an inclined plane toward anarchy. The impregnable position taken by the constitutionalists that, in a country of universal suffrage, the ballot box and not the machine gun is the instrument of social change and progress, is undermined the moment it can be said that the ballot box is being tampered with. Yet that is the very charge which the bar committee brings, by inference, against the Assembly, and it is a charge which, coming from the quarter it does, may prove equally dangerous to the defenders of the existing Constitution in the struggles which are ahead, unless it is successfully repudiated. That the New York Assembly has a constitutional way of dealing with members who have brought themselves within the meshes of the law is admitted by the New York Bar Association. Its charge is

not that the Assembly has not the right and the means of defending itself, but that it has not adopted those means, but has fallen back upon other means which, inasmuch as they are unconstitutional, constitute a graver danger to the Constitution than any threatened by the Communist organization. Indeed, if the New York bar is right, the greater danger to the Constitution is being wrought by the New York Assembly, for the power of the five suspended Socialists to effect anything whatever in that Assembly is as impotent as that of the whole Communist body in its action on the views of the country. In short, whatever power the suspended Socialists may now possess has, if this view is accurate, been bestowed upon them by the action of the Assembly itself.

The Municipal Elections in Ireland

NO ONE could describe the recent Irish municipal elections as conclusive, save in one direction. They were conclusive in the proof they afforded of the value of proportional representation. Never before, it may be ventured, has the attitude of Ireland toward its own affairs been so mercilessly set forth. The representation of minorities, rendered possible by the proportional system, has swept away, or at any rate drastically modified, the picture, hitherto presented, of a solid Sinn Fein south and west confronting a solid Unionist northeast. No fewer than five Sinn Feiners have penetrated that Unionist holy of holies, the Belfast Corporation; whilst Sinn Fein strongholds, all over the country, have been invaded by Nationalists, Labor men, and even Unionists. The Falls division of Belfast, a veritable ghetto of Nationalism in its broadest sense, has actually returned one Unionist.

Sinn Fein, in fact, has not swept the country in anything like the way it appeared to at the parliamentary election, just over a year ago, when it captured 73 seats out of 105. This result, when Unionist Ulster was eliminated, left the south and west apparently solid; but those who studied the situation with any care, and kept in touch with the march of events in Ireland, were quickly convinced that Sinn Fein was very far from having the following it claimed to have. The elections just concluded confirm this view. They give Sinn Fein approximately 31 per cent of the seats, the Unionist Party 20 per cent, Labor 17, Nationalists 14, independent and reformers 18. It is claimed, of course, that the Labor men will always work and vote with the Sinn Feiners, but this, most emphatically, remains to be seen. For many years past, the prosperity of Ireland has been steadily increasing. This was specially noticeable during the war. The very large number of Labor men returned is, therefore, conclusive proof that the industrial spirit of the country is becoming thoroughly aroused, and that "the eternal question" has no longer a complete monopoly of attention.

The elections show Ireland for what she is, utterly undecided; with the most numerous party unable to secure a following equal to one-third of the country, at any rate as far as the municipalities are concerned. Sinn Fein is comforting itself with the reflection that its strength lies in the country, as distinct from the town, and is professing to attach vastly more importance to the county council elections which will take place next June than to the municipal elections just concluded. The Irish farmer, however, is the most prosperous productive worker in Ireland today, and it remains to be seen how far he is likely to support the "disturbing" policy of Sinn Fein.

For the rest, the most interesting result of the elections, a result directly attributable to proportional representation, is the entire elimination of the publican element from the Dublin corporation. This is, indeed, a remarkable achievement, due credit for which must be given to the Sinn Fein and Labor elements, which have secured, between them, an overwhelming majority on the corporation.

Italy, France, and the Triple Alliance

THE recent publication in Paris, in the form of a Yellow Book, of the correspondence relating to the conclusion of the Franco-Italian agreements of 1900 and 1902 draws attention, once again, to a crucial period in modern European history and to the remarkable man who was its central figure. The period was that which saw the inauguration of the Triple Entente policy, one of the chief promoters of which was, of course, Théophile Delcassé.

It was in 1898 that Mr. Delcassé became Foreign Minister of France, and he entered on his duties at the Quai d'Orsay at a time of great difficulty. Not only was the political excitement aroused by the Dreyfus case at its height, but one of the first tasks confronting the new Foreign Minister was the adjustment of the critical situation which had arisen between France and Great Britain over the Fashoda incident. How critical this situation was only appeared subsequently. Major Marchand had occupied Fashoda, in the Nile Valley, within the British sphere of influence. General Kitchener had requested Major Marchand to retire. Major Marchand had refused. The British Government had taken a firm stand. Sir Edmund Monson, British Ambassador in Paris, was instructed to call on Mr. Delcassé at the Quai d'Orsay and make it clear that it was either the French evacuation of Fashoda or war. It was then that Mr. Delcassé inaugurated the policy which was to have so remarkable an effect upon the future of Europe. He not only gave way, but gave way with a good grace, and, within a few years, was hard at work putting the finishing touches to a Franco-British entente.

The entente, however, was not actually consummated until 1904, and, meanwhile, Mr. Delcassé was working steadily for a better understanding with Italy. Bismarck was wont to declare, when questioned as to the value of Italy's adhesion to the Triple Alliance, that it was sufficient for him that an Italian corporal with the Italian flag and a drummer beside him "should array themselves against France and not against Austria." It was Delcassé's determination that the Triple Alliance, as far as Germany was concerned, should not mean even that.

In the December of 1900 came the agreement between France and Italy concerning the interests of the two countries in Tripoli and Morocco, and, shortly afterward, Camille Barrère, who, then as now, was French Ambassador in Rome, undertook, at the instance of Mr. Delcassé, to extend the good understanding between the two countries in Africa to Europe.

The spring of 1902 found matters well advanced. The Triple Alliance was about to be renewed, and, on the eve of the meeting between the Italian Foreign Minister, Mr. Prinetti, and Prince von Bülow in Venice to discuss the matter, Mr. Barrère succeeded in arriving at an understanding with Mr. Prinetti whereby, in the renewed treaty, certain annexes, unfavorable to France, were to be deleted. This was actually done. In June, 1902, Mr. Delcassé received from Mr. Prinetti a confidential communication assuring him that the renewed Triple Alliance contained no provision, directly or indirectly "aggressive" against France. Negotiations were continued, and, in the following November, as shown by the Yellow Book, France and Italy exchanged a reciprocal declaration that if one of the two powers should be attacked the other power should observe strict neutrality. The agreement held good in case either Italy or France were "provoked" into declaring war; whilst both powers undertook not to conclude any military agreements with other powers which might conflict with these declarations.

It was all, of course, part of that secret diplomacy which seems to have run wild in Europe about that time; but, in the light of subsequent events, the story of the Yellow Book throws into strong relief the remarkable political foresight of Mr. Delcassé. It also renders clearer than ever the reason why Prince von Bülow made such tremendous efforts—in the end, of course, successful—to bring about Mr. Delcassé's removal from the Rouvier Ministry in 1905.

Schoolless Rural Communities

ONE need not be a musician to realize that the danger in harping too long upon a single string is that the string may break. And yet it is to be hoped that the string of teachers' salaries will stand the strain for a while longer. There are tunes still waiting to be played upon it. One of the most urgent, for instance, has to do with conditions in the rural districts. Lack of proper salaries has meant a startling reduction in teachers, and lack of teachers has had the effect of closing schools wholesale.

It is no good to think of this stoppage merely as an inconvenience. It is far more than that. It is a menace of disaster. Unless some method of correction is discovered and applied speedily, what this condition in the rural districts will lead to, as a school expert has truly said, is dry rot in the country communities. The country communities do not go on when deprived of schools. Families that have growing boys and girls move away. They sacrifice other family interests for the sake of giving their boys and girls the common schooling that boys and girls require. When such families go out, the country district loses its mainspring. The village is like a clock without its works. Farms that should be peopled and operative lie desolate, abandoned. The simple social life that keeps a country community healthy fades out. There is "nothing going on." The district is without its natural stimulus. There is nothing to keep the public library facilities active, nothing to reinforce the churches, nothing to make storekeeping worth while. After a while the storekeeper quits. Perhaps even the minister moves to another charge. The community, as a community, becomes degenerate.

This is the sort of thing that is taking place in the country districts of the United States today. It is an outstanding present phase of that educational system that has been the pride and joy of typical Americans for generations past. Yet when the status was made public the other day, incidental to the meeting in New York of school superintendents and commissioners of education from the New England and Middle States, there was hardly a ripple of interest, outside the meeting itself.

Something will have to be done about it. Salaries will help, but no mere dumping of money into the laps of teachers is the whole story now. The health of the American public school system is being undermined. If there are still any friends of this system in the country, they must unite for its salvation, or it will be stricken down, perhaps never to rise again in its old simplicity and power.

Shakespeare's Garden

THE trustees and guardians of Shakespeare's birthplace have a notable project on hand. They are laying out the "Great Garden" which is attached to the present house, "New Place," at Stratford, as an old-fashioned Elizabethan garden, and they are inviting Shakespeare lovers from near and far to help to stock it with old English flowers. For some time, the smaller garden attached to the birthplace in Henley Street has been thus laid out, and those who are familiar with Stratford must remember with a very special gratitude its trim little paths and borders, gay with all manner of flowers, joyfully recalling a line here and line there, and all manner of precious scenes and characters, out of Shakespeare's world.

For, indeed, many people find it difficult to meet with Shakespeare either at the birthplace or at New Place. Somehow or another, it is like trying to find him at the memorial fountain. The echoing rooms, the quaint staircase, the low doorways are all very interesting, as is the history related by the guides, if only as a tour de force in recitation. But many people will find Shakespeare more readily when he is quite frankly "away from home," along the field path to Shuttery, or amidst the meadow grass and meadow sweet on the banks of the Avon.

Under the greenwood tree
Who loves to lie with me,
And turn his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat,
Come hither, come hither, come hither.

It is impossible to apologize for quoting it again. On the banks of the Avon, within sight of Stratford town,

it has a right to be quoted. For it is the very essence of the Shakespeare of the countryside.

Now, there have been Shakespeare students who have lovingly set out to show from his works how much he knew about many things; how much of a lawyer he was; how much of a student; how much of a merchant. But perhaps of all these there are none more gracious than those books which show how much he was of a nature lover; how many sights and sounds of the country were amongst the very pleasant companions of his thoughts; and how, amidst the great floral army of the field or of the garden he knew the names of every one.

That came before the swallow darts, and take
The winds of March with beauty; violets dim,
The crown imperial; lilies of all kinds,
The flower-de-luce being one! O, these I lack,
To make you garlands of . . .

So declares Perdita in "The Winter's Tale." What does it matter that the scene is a shepherd's cottage in Bohemia? The cottage has an English garden.

And so the way leads back again to the "Great Garden," and to the project that is in hand. For amongst the flowers most needed, in order to "help to call again into existence the original aspect of the garden," are there not specially mentioned lilies and crown imperials? But there are many others asked for, a very grateful list. Carnations, rosemary, hollyhocks, lavender-cotton, wall flowers, larkspur, and tulips are just a few of those that may be sent.

Notes and Comments

It is announced that Cav. Agnelli and Mr. Gualiro, acting for Italian financiers and manufacturers, have bought a controlling interest in the Alpine company which possesses the famous Erzberg mountain. It is reckoned that this contains some 200,000,000 tons of iron, and these gentlemen hope thus to assure a supply of steel to Italian industry. The position of Italy is peculiar, in that there are no coalfields in Italian territory, and her industries are thereby dependent on other sources for this staple. In forming an opinion of Italian politics and affairs, this fact should always be kept in view, but, though well known, those who live in coal-producing countries often forget the almost intolerable conditions with which a country that produces no coal must sometimes contend. Such a country has always before it a difficult problem, one that attaches itself to both foreign and domestic policies, and that reacts automatically upon the population.

SNOW

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

So still is it within this mountain solitude
Scarce can I feel I breathe in silence so complete.
The snow lies everywhere unmarred by
Track upon its purity. The tall
Pines stand erect like sentinels
Dark against white, and in their boughs
No merest stir of motion may be felt.
All nature seems asleep in silence vast.
Yet in this brooding calm I know
Love reigns, that needs no voice
Nor sound to make its great heart
Felt within this wonder scene
Of silent, sheltering peaks,
And snow-clad solitude.

CATHERINE OF RUSSIA once told de Ségur about her conversations with Diderot, when that wonderful man broached his projects of reform. "On one occasion she said to him: 'You forget the difference in our positions; you only work on paper, which endures all things; it opposes no obstacles to your imagination or to your pen.' Catherine was no example to follow, but she stated a fact better than she knew when she spoke of 'paper, which endures all things.' The reform, however good in intention, that is allowed to break down and that is backed only by paper professions and generalities, is sometimes as dangerous to progress as the abuse that at least has exposed its viciousness. To say that such and such a thing ought to be done is very different from doing it, and can become merely a form of intellectual distraction. The cup of cold water is a very practical thing indeed, and men are well able to tell the difference between it and its description on paper.

JUST now, when so many questions are being asked about Herbert C. Hoover, it is interesting to recall first impressions of him upon his arrival in Belgium, in 1914, on his great relief errand. To the American Minister, Brand Whitlock, who had not met his fellow-countryman before, Mr. Hoover's face seemed to be that of an idealist, but with "one dominating feature which set him down indubitably as a strong-willed man of force and of action." More laconic, but to the same effect, are the words of a distinguished Belgian, "He has a jaw, you know."

ONE HUNDRED years ago this January, Sydney Smith asked, in The Edinburgh Review, "Who reads an American book?" and the centenary of that famous remark gives occasion to Professor Brander Matthews to examine, in Scribners Magazine, the state of American literature at that period. Mr. Smith, one might say, got in his question in the very nick of time, for within a year Washington Irving's "Sketch Book" was republished in London and favorably noticed in The Edinburgh Review itself. The question, in fact, seems to have played the part of orchestral prelude before the rising of the curtain on American literature, for Cooper's first novel, "Precaution," appeared in 1820, and Bryant's first volume of verse in 1821. Of most of the American writing prior to 1820 America knows no more nowadays than England did then. Who among the readers of Scribners, for example, had ever heard of the novels of Charles Brockden Brown until Professor Matthews mentioned him? but people were reading them in America more than a hundred years ago, and some of them have been called "the first decidedly successful attempts in the walk of romantic fiction."